

THE POSING OF THE PARTS.

OR,

A most plaine and easie way of exa-
mining the *Accidence and Grammar*,
by Questions and Answeres, arising
directly out of the words of
the Rules.

Whereby all Schollars may attaine most spec-
dily, to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and
right vse thereof; for their happy proceeding
in the Latine tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and
for the vse and delight of Maisters
and Schollars.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine
summa assiduitate exercitationis.*



LONDON,
Printed for THOMAS MAN. 1612.

THE POSING OF
THE PARTS

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London.

Printed for Thomas Mann, 1813.

TO THE WOR-
shipfull, his much respected friend,
M^r. ABRAHAM IOHNSON, Coun-
sailour at the Lawe, of
Lincolns Inne.



Any haue beene the wel-willers and furtherers of
my labours, for our Grammar-schoole: yet fewe
there are to whom I owe more, then unto your
worthy and loving fathers, M. Iohnson and M.
Chaderton; both for their direction and incou-
ragement which they haue ginen me therein. Ha-
uing therefore beithought me to whom the Questions of Grammar
(which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Gram-
mar most plaine and easie, and which containe the very ground
of all) might most fitly appertaine; I finde none, after those unto
whom I haue dedicated my former School-labours, to whom these
doe more of duety belong, then unto your selfe: that I may in some
part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe
unto themselves. And first, for M. Iohnson your father: because
he hath yeelded vnto me the greatest help (next vnto my Honou-
rable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School-trauels;
both in setting me more earnestly thereunto, by his graue aduise,
and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the bet-
ter to goe thorough with the Worke. Moreouer, for that (besides
his singular induouers for the furtherance and aduancement of
of all good Learning, wherof both in Vniuersity, Citty, and Coun-
trei he hath ginen so good testimonie) I haue knowne none, who
bath come neere vnto him, in his great care, that the best, speedi-
est, surest and most easie waies might be found out, for all Schools,
according to our receiued Grammar, and most approoued Schoole
Authours, and the same to bee made vniuersally knowne, that
all men the meaneest both Maisters and Scholars may proceede

with

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with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law M. Chaderton: because hee hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his iudgement and censure therein, but hath also bene pleased to afford some principall experiments, which him selfe hath obserued. Who therefore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate vnto you, this first Ground-work of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layed, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs goe most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirme, that a schollar, of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which hee may learne together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon, as he would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attaine those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerefulnesse euer after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth heereof; I will first rehearse all the seauen marks which Socrates giueth, of him who is fited to make the most excellent schollar, as our most learned Schoole-maister M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull schollar must bee 1. ΕΥΦΥΗΣ, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and hauing all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meete to serue Learning; as, witte, will, tongue voyce, face, stature & comlinesse. 2. ΜΝΗΜΩΝ, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ, a loue of learning; which loue will overcome the hardest learning in time: and without which, the schollar shall neuer attaine vnto much. 4. ΦΙΛΟΠΟΝΟΣ, a loue of labour, one who will take paines at his book. 5. ΦΙΛΗΚΟΟΣ, one that is glad to hear and learne of others. 6. ΖΗΤΗΣΙΚΟΣ, one that is apt to moue questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not asham'd nor afraide to aske, vntill he be fully satisfied. 7. ΦΙΛΕΠΑΙΝΟΣ, one that loueth to be praised of his father, maister, or others for his well doing. A childe of this nature thus louing praise, will feruently loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first bee speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect vnderstanding of all the grounds of Grammar; thorough this plaine order

DEDICATORIE.

order, so directly in all things agreeing with their *Accidence*. But for the fine last, there will neuer any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appeare in children, then heerby; when they can answere so readily and perfectly to euery Grammar question. For, this (if they be well applied) will winne them such loue from their Maisters and Parents, and also such praise and commendations, from all who examine them, or heare them posed, with so much ease thorough the plainenesse of it, as will make them to strine who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most paines. And then their first Authors being seconded with the helpe of Grammaticall translations, so v-sed as is prescribed; not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficultie of all schoole Learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightfome, as they shall neuer wax weary in all their course, but bee euer made more earnest to climbe vp to the toppe of all good Learning. If it be objected that questions of *Accidence* and Grammar haue bene set forth by others, I answere that sundry haue indeede taken very profitable and commendable paines heerein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and my selfe especially. And yet aiming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can bee offended, if out of all of them laied together, and not inuiring any one of them, I haue indenuored to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our *Accidence* and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more vse to Schooles then euer heertofore. For besides that som points of principal vse and arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them which heere you shall finde; they haue moreouer many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, and which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the *Accidence*, or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set down in too obscure termes, or ouershort for children to conceiue; that both maisters and schollars doe soone cast them out of hand, and that very fewe of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drawe these so, as they may serue

THE EPISTLE &c.

Prologue

most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of necessitie be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; which cannot be altered, without very great inconveniences to Schooles, and setting both maisters and schollars almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striven to make them so plaine, that not only the Teachers, but euen the young schollars themselves, maie appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned, onely for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asteriske vpon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to vse or omit as the maister will, and a hand pointing at some places which are of most necessarie vse. For other questions (to th'end that our young schollars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them in learning their Accidence; and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them, which shall be most needfull, that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our schollar a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) so much as (vpon further aduise) shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents ouer against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some few already; or else in the end most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulness to those your graue fathers, who haue deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good Learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memorie of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankfull affection euen vnto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire, to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauailes. Accept them as a witnesse of my vnfained study, for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conueyed vnto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first enterance so euen, as that it may be run in with all louing emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainement of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the work during my life; vntill I may either put the last hand vnto it, or that others after mee may supply what soeuer is wanting in my poore indouours, being but onely thus entred into. Ianuarie 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

IOHN BRINSLEY.



To the iudicious Reader.

First, cause the Schollar in learning his rules; to vnderstand them vuell, according to these Questions or the like: after, to get his rules, and keepe them perfectly by dayly repeating: then, by posing, or reading ouer these, all will bee made his owne most easily and surely, to goe forward in construction with all alacritie and speede, Farewell.

The Authors Postscript.

Louing Reader, correct (with thy pen) what hath escaped me in this first draught. Future Editions (God willing) shall amend what is amisse, and supply what is wanting.

Read thus;

Fol. 8. (b) lin. 13. Iesse by degrees. f. 21. (b) l. 28. Pretertense. f. 23. (a) l. 10. perendie, the next day after to-morrow. f. 31. (a) l. 16. with a Conjunction. f. 40. (b) l. 33. of the person. f. 45. (b) l. 13. acutes. f. 47. (a) l. 14. In Adiectiues. f. 52. (b) l. 11. sinapi. l. 53. haue. f. 23. (a) l. 10. adoriu. Thus much, for my selfe: the Corrector of the Print will be accountable to you, for his own Escapes.

[Handwritten signature]


The Correctour, to the courteous
and learned Readers.

Judicious Censurers: I knowe, you are not ignorant, that Prints seldom want faults, but when you wink at them. A Correctour may easily (now and then) mistake, when scantnes of time and much businesse do hasten and thrust him on. For the present, I am specially to entreate your wonted conuience, in bearing with 3. materiall ouersights, hereunder specified among the rest, & markt with a star, thus, *. The residue, being triuiall, or meerly literall (and their number not amounting to one in a sheete) may, I hope, haue their Pardon-of-course. Fare ye well. Aprill the 18th.

Fol.	Line	False.	True.
2.b	23	or city	a city
7.b	9	am, em	um, em
10.b	25	*, with a double l,	(with a single l)
10.b	30	humillimus	humilimus
13.a	37	cuius	cuias
21.a	12	is a Verbe	Verbe is a
25.a	33	In sub,	Is, sub,
34.b	21	desiring	desire &c.
38.a	11	* muner	munero
45.b	31	crator	crater
46.a	9	* inuvariable.	put-out inuvariable
46.b	19	vis	cis
46.b	25	er	ur
55.b	26	cado	rado



THE POSING OF the *Accidence*.

- Q.**  Hat Booke do you learne?
A. The *Accidence*.
Q. What booke is that?
A. A booke which teacheth al the first grounds of the Latine tongue.
***Q.** Why is it called the *Accidence*?
A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.
Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided?
A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.
***Q.** What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?
A. An entring, or leading-in the learner as by the hand, to knowe the eight parts of speech.
***Q.** What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?
A. The construing or framing, and setting together, of the eight parts of speech.
Q. Where begins your first part, or the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?
A. At In speech.
Q. Where beginneth the second part?
A. At For the due Ioyning of words, &c.

B.

Q. What

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* Speech is properly the uttering of our mind by words or the words wherby we utter our mind.

* Some make but foure parts of Speech, Noun, Verbe, Aduerbe, Conjunction: because Pronouns, & Participles may be ioyned to the Nounes; Prepositions, and Interjections to the Aduerbs. * Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

Q. What meane you by those vvords, * *In speech?*

A. In euery tongue or language, as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which vve are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noun: Pronoun, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but onely eight?

A. No: for euery vvord whereof speech is made, is one of these eight parts.] It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verbe, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand vvords, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many of these parts are declined? how manie vndeclined?

A. The foure first are declined: the 4. last are vndeclined.

Q. Why are they said to be declined?

A. Because * they may be declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from their first ending, into diuerse endings:] as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot bee so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

* Q. How many of them are declined vvith case? how many without?

A. Three vvith case, one without case.

* Q. Which three are declined vvith case?

A. Noun, Pronoun, & Participle vvith case: Verbe vvithout case.

Of a Noun.

Q. VVhich is the first part of speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a thing, that may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is a * vvord that significth the name by which we call any

* In Grammar we haue to consider vvords, not things.

any thing, whatsoeuer may be seen, felt, hard, or vnderstood.

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantiu, and a Noun Adiectiu.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiu?

A. A Noun Substantiu is that standeth by himself, & requireth not another word ioined with it to shew his signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How knowe you when a vvord may be fully vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If I may fitly put *a*, or *the*, before it: or if I cannot fitly ioine this vvord *thing* vnto it, as, a booke, the house.

* Q. What are the thenotes or marks in English, to know a Noun Substantiu by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this vvord *thing* before it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantiu declined?

A. With one, as, *hic Magister* a Master, or vvith two at the most: as, *hic & haec Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adiectiu?

A. Which cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioined with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adiectiu is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of an other vvord to make it plaine.

* Q. Shew me an example how.

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adiectiu: for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good, but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put

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Some other word vnto it; as, a good boy; a good house; or the like.

* Q. Haue you any speciall marketo knowe a Noun Adiectiue by?

A. Yes. If I may put this worde *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adiectiue; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adiectiue declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hac levis, et hoc leve* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantiues are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantiue Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, or signifieth: Or vvhich belongeth but to one thing properly, as *Edwardus*, Edward; & so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue Common?

A. Euery Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, or citie, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My booke sets downe fise; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

* Forme and figure belong to all words: for euery word is either Primitiue or Deriuatiue, which is called the forme: and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure. Primitiue, which is of it selfe. Deriuatiue, which is deriued of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound is a word mingled of moe.

Numbers of Nounes.

Q. How many *Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. Which is the Singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis* a stone; meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speaketh of moe then one: as, *Lapides*, stones.

* Numbers belong to all parts of Speech which are declined.

Cases of Nounes.

* Q. **V**hat is a Case?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Sixe in either Number ; that is, sixe in the Singular, & sixe in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Dative, Accusatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. How may these Cases be knowne asunder?

A. * The Nominatiue and Accusatiue by their places, the other by their signes.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It vsually commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *who*, or *what* : as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answer is in the Nominatiue case: as, *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitiue case?

A. Of.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof* : as, if it be asked, Whose learning is it; The answer is in the Genitiue case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Maister.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case?

A. To, and sometime *per*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what* : as, if it be asked, To whom doe you giue a booke; the answer is in the Dative case, thus : *Do librum Magistro*, I giue a booke to the Maister.

Q. How knowe you the Accusatiue case?

* They may be knowne in the Latine, for most part, by the terminations of the Declensions.

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A. It followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *vbi*, or *vbi*: as, if the Schollar be asked, Whom doe you loue; he answereth in the Accusatiue case thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

Q. How knowe you the Vocatiue case?

A. By calling or speking to: as, *ô Magister*, ô Master.

Q. How knowe you the Ablatiue case?

A. Either by Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case, being ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. Which are the signes of the Ablatiue case?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *then*, after the Comparatiue degree.

Articles.

Q. What followeth next after cases?

A. Articles.

*Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three. *Hic*, *hac*, *hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronounce.

Q. Decline them altogether.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic*, *hac*, *hoc*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huius*.
&c. and so forth. as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them seuerally, each Article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Singul. Nom. *Hic*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huius*. Accus. *Hunc*.
Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. Nom. *Hi*. Gen. *Horum*. Dat. *His*.
Accus. *Hos*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline *Hec*.

A. Sing. *Hec*, *huius*, *huic*, *hanc*, *hac*. Plur. *He*, *harum*, *his*,
has, *his*.

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc*, *huius*, *huic*, *hoc*, *hoc*. Plur. *Hec*, *horum*, *his*,
hec, *his*.

*Q. Why

* Q. Why are they set heere before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nounes in euery Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hac, hoc*.

A. When it is vsed as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this*: but whē it is declined vvith a Noun, it is onely an Article, like as it is taken heere, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nounes.

* Q. **W**hat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the sex.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference vvhereby a vvord is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seauen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Cōmon of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir* a man.

* Q. What doth it belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hac*: as, *hac mulier* a vvoman.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*; as, *hoc saxum* a stone.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. It belongeth properly to wordes vvhich signifie neither he nor shee.

Q. What

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- Q. What Article hath the Common of two?
- A. It is declined with *hic* and *hac*.
- *Q. What belongeth it to?
- A. It belongeth properly to vvords signifying both male and female; that is, both hee and shee.
- Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?
- A. *Hic*, *hac*, and *hoc*.
- *Q. What belongs it to?
- A. Onely to Adiectiues.
- Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?
- A. *Hic* or *hac*, as we will: as, *hic vel hac* dies a day.
- *Q. What doth it belong to?
- A. To such liuing creaturs in which the kind is vnknown; whether they be hee or shee.] As a snail, a snake, &c. Also to some liuelelfe things, as a day, a chancell, and the like.
- Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?
- A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kinds are signified] that is, both hee and shee. In names of foules, fishes, and wilde beastes: as, *Hic passer*, a sparrov, either the cock or the henne, *hac aquila* an Eagle, both hee and shee: *hoc haler* a herring, both milter and spawner.
- *Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?
- A. No; it is not properly a Gender, nor hath any proper Article.
- *Q. You said, that your booke did make seauen Genders: are there not seauen simply?
- A. No: there are but thre simply. The Masculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other foure are compounded or made of these three.

The Declensions of Nounes.

- Q. **W**hat follow next after Genders?
- A. Declensions.
- *Q. What call you a Declension?
- A. A varying of a word into cases,] or the varying & changing of the first name of a word, into diuers other endings, called cases.

Q. How

THE ACCIDENCE.

5

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. Fiue.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiue case singular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the first Declension?

A. In *a* diphthong.

Q. How the Dative?

A. * In *a* diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This and all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and giue the English with it in euery case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hac musa* a song.

Gen. *huius musa* of a song.

Dat. *huic musa* to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam* the song.

Vocat. *ô musa* ô song.

Ablat. *ab hac musa* from a song.

Plural. Nom. *hae musae* songs.

Gen. *harum musarum* of songs.

Dat. *his musis* to songs.

Accus. *has musas* the songs.

Vocat. *ô musae* ô songs.

Ablat. *ab his musis* from songs.

Q. Why doe you giue *a*, for the signe of the Nominatiue case; and *the*, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fidly serue heereunto.


Q. Giue me the signes by themselves to decline any word

A. *A*, of, *to*, *the*, *ô*, from or fro.

C.

Q. De.

* The rest of the terminations both in this and all other declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

 Make your schollar perfect in this kind of declining of Nounes, and coniugating Verbes, & you shall soone find the benefit of it aboue that which you will imagine.



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Q. Decline *Musa* with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *musa*: to a song, *musa*: the song, *musam*: ô song, ô *musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *musae*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: ô songs, *musa*: from songs, *ab his musis*.



***Q.** Why doe you decline them so?

A. Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

a Q. Doe your Datiues and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in this Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *qua*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as *Deabus*, *mulabus*: not *deis*, *mulis*.

a For other questions concerning the Declensions, because they are very many, and over-hard for children, I take it much better for the Teachers, to shewe them their schollars out of the Latin rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollars shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Authors, then eyther to trouble their memories or margents with them.

The second Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *i*.

Q. Howv the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you declined *Musa*: that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen. *Huius magistri*, of a master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominative?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *ui*.

b Q. When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In

b This is onlie to be vnderstood of Nounes of the second Declension, for in the fourth, *manus* makes ô *manu*.

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, *ô Domine*.

Q. Do all words in *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *ô Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *ô Fili*.

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *ô Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucius*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*: for *agnus*, makes *agne*, vel *agnus* in the vocative case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gender declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soeuer they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, & the Vocatiue.

Q. And how doe these 3. cases end in the plurall number?

A. In *a*.

Q. Giue me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both waies, as you did *Musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a kingdome. So, a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. Yes: onely *ambo* & *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *amba*, both Feminines: *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

^a Heere declining of Latin before may suffice: and si in Adiectiues.

The third Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the 3. Declension, declined as

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before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis* a stone.

Gen. *huius lapidis* of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic et hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *huius Parentis* of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

The fift Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the fift Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic merides*, a noone-time of the day, &c.

Q. Of what Gender are all Nounes of the fift Declension?

A. Of the feminine Gender, except *merides* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitiue case singular ends in each Declension together.

* A. Of the first in *a* diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.

The fift in *ei*: as, *meridiei*.

Q. Shew mee how the Datiues end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Datiue case singular of the first, in *a* diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

* These may be made perfect by continually posing each way.

The

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The third in *i* : as, *Lepidi*.

The fourth in *ii* : as, *Manui*.

The fifth in *ei* : as, *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular

Of the first in *am* : as, *Musam*.

The second in *um* : as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or *im* : as, *Lapidem*, *scitum*.

The fourth in *um* : as, *Manum*.

The fifth in *em* : as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular

Of the first in *a* : as, *Musa*.

The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.

The third in *e* or *i* : as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u* : as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *e* : as, *Meridie*.

The Nominative case plural

Of the first in *e* diphthong : as, *Musa*.

The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.

The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *es* : as, *Meridies*.

The Genitive case plural

Of the first in *arum* : as, *Musarum*.

The second in *orum* : as, *Magistorum*.

The third in *um*, or *ium* : as, *Lapidum*, *tristium*.

The fourth in *uum* : as, *Manuum*.

The fifth in *erum* : as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative case Plural

Of the first in *is* : as, *Musis*.

The second in *is* : as, *Magistris*.

The third in *ibus* : as, *Lapidibus*.

The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus* : as, *manibus*, *arcubus*.

The fifth in *ebus* : as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accusative case plural

Of the first in *as* : as, *Musas*.

The second in *os* : as, *Magistros*.

The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.


THE POSING OF

The fourth in *us*: as, *manns*.

The fifth in *es*: as, *meridies*.

The Vocative plurall, is euer like the Nominative.

The Ablative plurall, is euer the same with the Dative.

 Schollars being made perfect in these terminations, wil soone grow to readinesse in giuing any case of a Noun, & keeping them most surely.

Q. Give mee shortly the terminations alone, in euery case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *a, i, is, us, ei*.

Of the Dative, *e, o, i, i, di*.

Of the Accusative, *am, um, em, am, em*.

Of the Ablative, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominative plurall, *a, i, es, us, es*.

Gen. *arum, orum, um* or *iūm, iūm, erum*.

Dative. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus*.

Accusative. *as, os, es, us, es*.

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablative. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus*.

*** Q.** Are there no special terminations of the Nominative cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

b Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greeke, or of other strange tongues.

A. Not certaine: but yet these are the most vsuall in wordes which are meere Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first, endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r*, *us*, or *m*. Of the third, in *l*, *n*, *o*, *r*, *s*, *x*. Of the fourth, in *us*.

Of the fifth, in *es*.

The Declining of Adiectiues.

Q. Now that wee haue done with Noun Substantiues, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, & Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations, that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*.



*** Q.** How knowe you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, is *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any case, as *Abla. Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

Q. How decline you *Bonus* with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good Masculine: *bonae*, of a good Feminine: *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectiues of 3. terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Datiue in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like? A. Like *unus, a, um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Genit. case singular in *ius*, & the Datiue in *i*?

A. *Totus, solus*, and also *ullus, alius, alter, uter* and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: sauing that the five last, that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocatiue case: & *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the first and second } for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. Which do you call Adiectiues of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in euery case, to express their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hac et hoc Felix*. Gen. *huius felicitis*, &c. *Hic et hac tristis, & hoc triste*.

* Of what Declension are all Nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

Adiectiues ending in *us, er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus, veteris*, ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester* & his fellows: with *cicur, cicurris*, in *ur*: and these following which are declined like *unus*.

* Q. What

THE POSING OF

* Q. What Genders are Adiectiues of three Articles of?

A. Of the Common of three.

* Q. If they haue but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, vvhat Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Tristis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine & Feminine Gender: the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all such Adiectiues of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominatiue case, as *felix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *felix*. If they haue two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leue*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Nounes Adiectiues.

a Some Substantiues are compared but only by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adiectiues, and Aduerbs comming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adiectiues, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon.

Q. **W**hat else belongs to a Noun besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

* Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nounes?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to Adiectiues.

Q. May all Adiectiues be compared?

A. No: none but onely such, whose signification may increase or be diminished.

* Q. What is it to increase or be diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So back againe; hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Euery word that altereth the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three:

A. Three: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

Q. Which is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excellēce.

Q. What meane you by A thing absolutely, without excellēce?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without beeing compared, or without hauing respect to any other: as, *Durus* hard.

* The Positiue is improperly called a degree of Cōparison.

Q. What call you the Comparatiue?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth the Positiue in signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue, vvherein the signification of the Positiue is somewhat increased, or made more:] as, *Durior* harder, or more hard; *minor*, lesse, or more little.

* Q. What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either beeing set downe, or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine & Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shevv mee how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic et hac durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue to the highest: so that one thing beeing compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlatiue formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting

D.

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ting to it the letter *s*, and the vvord *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*,
s, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

*Q. How do you compare these three degrees?



A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case
 and every Gender; I meane each Gender in euery Case to-
 gether: as,

Sing. Nom.	{	<i>Durus, durior, durissimus.</i> <i>Dura, durior, durissima.</i> <i>Durum, durius, durissimum.</i>
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Genit.	{	<i>Duri, durioris, durissimi.</i> <i>Dura, durioris, durissima.</i> <i>Duri, durioris, durissimi.</i>
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This

*This Table heedfully obserued, vwill
teach presently to forme Comparisons, by
declining all three degrees
together.*

10

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Positiue.</i>	<i>Comparatiue.</i>	<i>Superlatiue.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Durus,</i>	<i>durior,</i>	<i>durissimus.</i>
	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Dura,</i>	<i>durior,</i>	<i>durissima.</i>
	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Durum,</i>	<i>durius,</i>	<i>durissimum.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Duri,</i>	<i>durioris,</i>	<i>durissimi.</i>
	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Dura,</i>	<i>durioris,</i>	<i>durissimae.</i>
	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Duri,</i>	<i>durioris,</i>	<i>durissimi.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Duro,</i>	<i>duriori,</i>	<i>durissimo.</i>
	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Dura,</i>	<i>duriori,</i>	<i>durissima.</i>
	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Duro,</i>	<i>duriori,</i>	<i>durissimo.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Hunc</i>	<i>Durum,</i>	<i>durio rem,</i>	<i>durissimum.</i>
	<i>Hanc</i>	<i>Duram,</i>	<i>durio rem,</i>	<i>durissimam.</i>
	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Durum,</i>	<i>durius,</i>	<i>durissimum.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Fœlix,</i>	<i>faelicior,</i>	<i>faelicissimus.</i>
	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Fœlix,</i>	<i>faelicior,</i>	<i>faelicissima.</i>
	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Fœlix,</i>	<i>faelicius,</i>	<i>faelicissimum.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Fœlicis,</i>	<i>faelicioris,</i>	<i>faelicissimi.</i>
	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Fœlicis,</i>	<i>faelicioris,</i>	<i>faelicissimae.</i>
	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Fœlicis,</i>	<i>faelicioris,</i>	<i>faelicissimi.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Tristis,</i>	<i>tristior,</i>	<i>tristissimus.</i>
	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Tristis,</i>	<i>tristior,</i>	<i>tristissima.</i>
	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Tristis,</i>	<i>tristius,</i>	<i>tristissimum.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Tristis,</i>	<i>tristioris,</i>	<i>tristissimi.</i>
	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Tristis,</i>	<i>tristioris,</i>	<i>tristissimae.</i>
	<i>Huius</i>	<i>Tristis,</i>	<i>tristioris,</i>	<i>tristissimi, &c.</i>

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Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Of Nounes which haue no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

b. All other irregular comparisons may bee much better shewed the schollars out of the Latin rules, as they shall haue vse of the, then heere to trouble them, or the bookes with them.

A. b. My booke names fise: *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, and multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. *Bonus, melior, optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum.* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi: bona, melioris, optima: boni, melioris, optimi, &c.*

So *Malus, peior, pessimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception?

A. Of Positiues ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positiue end in *r*, how must the Superlatiue be formed?

A. Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as *Pulcher, pulcherrimus*.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Of sixe Adiectiues ending in *lis*.

Q. How doe they make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into *limus*, with a double *l*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those sixe?

A. *Humilis* humble, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis* slender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learne: for, wee say, *Humilis humillimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Superlatiue?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s*, and *simus*, to the first case of the Positiue ending in *s*, as *utilis, utilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception?

A. Of

A. Of such Adjectives as haue a vowell cōming before us:
as, *Pius, Assiduus, Idonens.*

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Adverbs, *Magis* more, and *maximè* most; putting to *magis* in steed of the Comparatiue degree, & *maximè* in steede of the Superlatiue:] so declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Case and Gender in order: as *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maximè pius* most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as we cannot say wel, *Pius, piior, &c.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. *b* A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

* Q. Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing some thing which hath beene vttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. *c* Fifteene: as, *Ego, tu, sui, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronouns all the cases?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not some other be added to them?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Ego met, tute, idem*: and also *Qui, qua, quod*.

* Q. Whereof are these three compounded?

A. *Ego met*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem*, of *is* and *denum*.

b Pronouns supply the place of nouns, and haue for most part the nature of Nounes.

c There are but 15. Pronouns properly, the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

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* Q. How many kind of Pronounes have you generally?

A. Two: Pronoun Substantiues, & Pronoun Adiectiues.

* Q. How many Pronoun Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoun Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first vvordes, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of them called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic, ille, iste, is*, with *idem* and *qui* ioyned to them.

Q. Why are these sixe called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

* Q. Can *Hic, ille, iste*, and *is*, be both demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes; in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of these is most specially called a Relative?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seauen: *Adems, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri*, and *vestri*; the Genitiue cases of *Ego, tu, sui*.

* Shew mee how.

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitiue case of *Ego*: *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitiue case of *tu*: *suus* of *sui*: *nostras* of *nostri*, the Genitiue

Qui, of some
Grammarians
is taken for a
Noun.

Genitiue case plurall of *ego*: *vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitiue case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

A. Two: Possessiues, and Gentiles.

These follow after.

Q. Howv many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My booke names fīue: Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noun, Declension and Person.

* Q. How will you knowe the Genders in Pronoun Substantiuēs; as, in *Ego, tu, sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderstood to be of that Gender, vvhereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or vvhereof they are spoken.

* Q. As howv?

A. If they be referred to a vvord of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine: if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego* vnderstood of a man, or anie thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a vvoman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you knowe the Genders in Pronoun Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noun Adiectiues.

Declensions of Pronounes.

Q. **H**ow many Declensions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Foure.

* Q. Howvvill you knowe what Declension euery Pronoun is?

A. By the ending of the Genitiue case singular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Giue me the terminations of the Genitiue case singular of each Declension.

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius*.

The

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The third in *i, a, i*, like Adiectives of 3. terminations ; as,
Mei, mea, mei.

The fourth in *âtis* ; as, *Nostras, nostrâtis.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *me* mee, *à me* from me.

Nos vvee, *nostrum vel nostri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis*, from vs.

So, English first. I *ego*, of me, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himsele, or of themselues. *Sibi* to himsele, or to theselues, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath; for it vyanteth the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Sixe: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum.* Gen. *unius.*

Q. Do they all make their Genitiue in *ius*, like *unus*?

A. No: these three, *Hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitiue in *iur*: as *huius, eius, cuius.*

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing that *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusatiue case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a seuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these, Latine and English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is* he, *ea* shee, *id* that thing.

Qui vvhich Masculine: *qua* which Feminine; *quod* vvhich Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablative case of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, qua, quod vel qui*?

A. Because *Qui*, in the Ablative case is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo, qua, or quod*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. a As *qui, qua, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus;

Nom. *Quis vel qui, qua, quod vel quid*. Gen. *cuius*, &c.

So, Accus. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *Qui, quis*?

A. Sing. Nom. *Quisquis, Quicquid*. &c.

a Note that when *Qui* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *qua*, both in the feminine singular, and Neuter plurall: as, *siqua, nequa*: not *neque*.

* Q. What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwaies a Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*.

* Q. What are these called?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they signifie a possession, or owing; as, *Mens* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his: *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Like *Bonns*: except that *mens* makes *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case singular; and that *tuus, suus, vester*, haue no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostra* and *vestra*.

Q. What are these called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or Nation; to some sect or faction: as, *Nostra*, one of our Country, or of our sect or side. *Vestra*, one of your country, sect, or side.

b Of Gents, a Nation.

Q. But your booke adds *Cuius*: is it a Propoun?

E.

A. No:

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A. No: it is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined heere, beeing a Noun?

Aspinas of Arpinum, and Renuennas of Renuenna, are so declined.

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining vvith *Nostras*, and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be Gentiles haue: and because it comes of *Cuius*, the Genitiue case of *Qui, quæ quod*.

Q. What signifieth *Cuius*?

A. Of what country, or vvhat country-man:

Q. What are these three declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue and Vocatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shevv me howv, by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic et hac Nostras, et hoc Nostrate*; for *hic et hac nostratis, et hoc nostrate*: the termination *atis* beeing dravvne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. **VV**hat is the fist thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. Person.

*Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spokento, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word, whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone or with others: as, *Ego I, Nos wee*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego*, and *nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spokento, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu thou, Vos yee*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no more properly.

A. But

Q. But your booke saith, that every Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderstood in every Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person vvith them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *ô puer, ô boy*: we vnderstand, *ô tu puer, ô thou boy*.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille hee, illi they*.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All Nounes, Pronounes and Participles; except *Ego, nos, tu* and *vos*.

Q. But these three Relatiues, *ipse, idem* and *qui*, are sometime of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are ioyned with vvords of the first or second Person; expresse or vnderstood: as, with *Ego, tu, nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

* Q. To vvhat end serue these Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our minde firly vvhen wee speake of anie person.] More specially they serue for the forming of Verbes, vvherein they are euer expresse or vnderstood in euerie vvord, in each Moode and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verbe.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with Mood & Tense, & betokeneth

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kenerth the dooing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo* I doe loue: suffering, as, *amor* I am loued: being, as, *sum* I am.

*Q. What is then the difference betweene a Noun and a Verbe?

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe signifieth the manner of the dooing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kind of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Personall, and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Personall?

A. A Verbe that hath Persons.

Q. What a Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuerse Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is an Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *it*: as, *Decet* it becommeth.

Q. How many kindes of Personals are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

*Q. Howv do these differ one from another?

A. Three vvaies: First, in termination or ending. Secondly, in signification. Thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How do they differ in Termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *er*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue, and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *er*?

A. Passiues, Deponents, and Commons.

*Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A fevv Neuters: as, *sum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *possum*: vvith other compounds of them.

Q. How then ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What:

- Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?
 A. To doe: as, *amo* I loue; or I doe loue.
- Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?
 A. A Passiue.
- Q. How?
 A. By putting to *r*; as, of *Amo* I loue: put to *r*, is made *Amor*.
- Q. How ends a Verbe Passiue?
 A. In *or*.
- Q. What doth it betoken?
 A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to be done: as, *Amor* I am loued.
- Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?
 A. Yes.
- Q. How?
 A. By putting away *r*: as, of *Amor* take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.
- Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?
 A. In *o*, or *u*: as, *Curro* I runne: *Sum*, I am.
- Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doe: as, of *Curro* by putting to *r*, to make *curror*?
 A. No: There is no such word as *curror*.
- Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?
 A. Sometime Actiuely: that is, like an Actiue; as, *Curro* I runne: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Egrotu*, I am sick.
- Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?
 A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.
- Q. How doth it signifie?
 A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquor*, I doe speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely, not Passiuely; as, *glorior*, I doe boast.
- Q. How ends a Verbe Common?
 A. In *r*, like a Passiue.
- Q. How doth it signifie?
 A. Both Actiuely and Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common; as *Osculor*, I kisse, or am kisse.

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* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Common doe signifie Actiuelly, or Passiuelly?

A. By the construction. For if it bee construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuelly; as, *Osculor te* I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verbe Passiue, it signifieth Passiuelly: as, *Osculor à te* I am killed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verbe Common looser, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor* *osculo*.

* Q. But some of these kindes of Verbs are said to be Transitiue, others Intransitiue: how may I know which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

A. Those are Transitiue whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Maister.

* What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the Question *whom*, or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say *Amo* I loue; another may aske *vvhom* or *vvh*at doe you loue; or else he vnderstands not your meaning.

Q. Which are Intransitiue?

A. Such as haue an absolute or perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I runne, *Agroto* I am sicke.

* Q. Of all the five kindes which are Transitiues?

A. Actiues, Deponents and Commons signifying Actiuelly, that is when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransitiues?

A. Verbes Passiues, Neuters and Commons signifying Passiuelly, that is, being construed as Passiues.

Moodes.

Q. Y^Ou said that a Verbe was declined with Moode and Tense; what is a Moode?

A. The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe

^a Or a Moode
is the manner

Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like. of speech vsel in signifying the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Sixe: the Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

H. That vvhich onely sheweth a thing true or false: as, *Amo*, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* Dost thou loue?

Q. What signe hath it?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

*Q. What signe hath it?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*; except in the second Persons: where it is euidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. These signes; *Would God*, *I pray God*, or *God grant*.

Q. What hath it ioined with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, vvill, or ductie to doe any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *May*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *ought* or *could*: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerbe nor Coniunction ioined with it.

Q. How know you the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. It hath euermore some Coniunction ioined with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That*, *if*, *when*, *whereas*: as, *Cum amarem* when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. Because

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A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optratiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiue Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: It hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To: as *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, vvhath Moode must the latter be?

A. The Infinitiue: as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerunds.

Q. What are there moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitiue Moode?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Moode; not making any difference of Number or Person.

Q. How many Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of beeing loued: *Amando* in louing, or in beeing loued: *Amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. How

Q. How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

b Some decline these, Gen *Amando*, Accusat. *Amandum*, Abl. *Amando*

But I take it better to decline them only, as they are declined in the Verbe.

Supines.

Q. How many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine?

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, for the most part, the signification of the Infinitive Moode of the Verbe Active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *u*, called the later Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Moode Passive: as, *Amatu* to be loved.

***Q.** What is a Tense?

A. The difference of a Verb according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. Five: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

***Q.** How may these be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. The time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I love.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Do*, *doest*, or *doth*, in the Active voice: and *am*, *are*, *art*, *is*, or *be*, in the Passive.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loved or did love.

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A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Active voice: and *was*, *were*, *was*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speaketh the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as *Amavi*, I have loved.

F

Q. What

a It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passively: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Moode of *itur*, joined with it.

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any Person is said to doe or suffer any thing
c There are properly but three Tenses or times.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{past,} \\ \text{present,} \\ \text{to come} \end{array} \right.$ time
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A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as *Amavi*, I have loved.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{past,} \\ \text{present,} \\ \text{to come} \end{array} \right.$ time
Our booke divides the Preter tense or time past, into three. (viz.) Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past: Preterperfect tense, perfectly past.

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Preterpluperfect tense more then perfectly past.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Haue, hast or hath* in the Actiue; *haue beene, hast beene, or hath beene*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had or hadst*, in the Actiue; *had been, or hadst been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall or will* in the Actiue; *shall be, or will be*, in the Passiue.

*** Q.** Giue me all the vsuall signes of the Actiue together.

A. *b. Doe or doeth; did or didst; haue, hast, or hath; had or hadst; shall or will.*

*** Q.** Giue me the vsuall signes of the Passiue:

A. *Am, be, is, are, art; was, were, wert; haue, been, had beene, shall or will be.*

b The principall signes;
Doe did, haue, had, shall or will.

Persons.

*** Q.** **V**hat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Every severall word, in every Mood & Tense: except the Infinitive Moode; which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun, is vnderstood in every one of them; as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest; as much as *tu amas*; *amat* hee loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Personals, there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoun.

*** Q.** Hath every Moode and Tense, three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs; except that the Imperatiue Mood
wants

wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes, signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Maister teacheth: *Magister* is the Person of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

Coniugations.

* Q. **V**hat is a Coniugation?

A. The varying of a Verb according to Moods, Tenses and Persons.

Q. How many Coniugations haue Verbs?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their seuerall vowels, which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Coniugation to knowe it by?

A. *A* long, before *re*, and *ris*: as, *amāre*, *amāris*.

Q. What of the second?

A. *E* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *Docēre*, *docēris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *Legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?


A. *I* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *Audire*, *audiris*.

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris* which you speake of?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Moode Actiue; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Actiue voice: as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amant*, *amant*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the second Person Passiue; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passiue: as, *Amor*, *amaris*.

THE POSING OF

Of declining and Conjugating Verbes.

 Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode: the Present tense of the Infinitive Moode: the Gerunds, Supines and Participles, belonging to that Verbe and voice.
b Forming or Conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe, into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moodes.

Q. **T**hat you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy help to attain the Latine tongue) what must you doe?

A. I must learn to be very perfect in declining and conjugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline, and Conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voices are these examples b formed?

A. In two: Actiue, and Passiue. All Verbs in *o*, are formed like *Amo, Docco, Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbs in *er*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior*.

*** Q.** Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Participles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

*** Q.** What is the chiefe benefit of this perfect readinesse, in declining and Conjugating?

A. To be able as in the Noun, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Moode, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceede most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

*** Q.** How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, thorough each Mood and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to runne the Terminations of euery Tense and Person, in my minde; together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Moode, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giu

A. Giue it in the second Person.

Q. Shew mee an example hereof: and first of saying the the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amaui* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou.

Optatiue. *utinam Amem* grant I loue. &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *Amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But let me heare how you runne the Terminations: as, in *Amo*.

A. O, as, at, *amus*, *atis*, *ant*. So in *Amabam*, *bam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must run in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English; I, thou, he, we, ye and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembering, or running in your minde, the terminations & signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you be asked any Person which you cannot tel, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I say We had taught, I straight remember I had taught *docueram*: and so running in my minde, *ram*, *ras*, *rat*, *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*; and withall I, thou, he, we, ye, they; I finde *docueramus* we had taught.

*Q. Giue mee the first Persons of those Tenses, vvhich come one of another: and first which come of the Present tense.

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A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amaro.*

* Q. Give those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amavi, amaveram, amaverim, amavero, amavissem, amavisse.*

Q. Rehearse them together as they stand in the booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo; Ama, amato; Amem, amarem, amaverim, amavissem, amavero, amare, amavisse.*

Q. Rehearse them Actively, and Passively together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaveram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optat. Potentiall and Subiunctive, *Amem amer, amarem amarer, amaverim amatus sim vel fuerim, amavissem amatus essem vel fuisssem, amavero amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, *Amare amari; amavisse, amatum esse vel fuisse.*

Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum essem.

Amandi, amando, amandum; Amatum, amatu; amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

Make these terminations exceeding perfect; all thereof will be soon gotten and easily kept by oft repeating these over thus.

* Q. Give the terminations of the first Persons of the Active voice alone.

A. O, *bam, i, ram, bo* or *am. Em* or *am, rem, rim, sem, ro.*

Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Do, did, have, had, shall or will; as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passive together.

A. O or, *bam bar, i sum vel fui, ram eram vel fueram* { *bo bor, am ar.*

{ *Em er* } *rem rer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem essem vel fuisssem, ro am ar* } *ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, *i: se esse vel fuisse.*

* Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the severall Persons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Active end in *o, am, em, im, or i:* the

the second in *or, ar, is* or *is*: the third in *or, ar, is*: the first Plural in *mur*; the second in *ris*; the third in *ur*.

Q. How end the first Persons Passive?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er*; the second in *aris, eris, iris*; the third in *ur*; the first Plural in *mur*; the second in *min*; the third in *mur*.

In the Preterperfect tenses, Preterplup. and Future tenses Passive, the terminations are the same with the Tenses in *Sum, es, fu*, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the Indicative Moode.

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keepe these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moodes, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Active and Passive together: as, asking, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amor*: he loueth, *amat*: he is loued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued, *amantur*, &c.

Of Sum and other Verbes out of rule.

Q. What rules haue you for Verbs ending in *m*?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They with most other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, are set down in the Latine Grammar by themselves: except (b) *At Sed. nunc. volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror*; which doe follow after. *ut scitur.*

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verb *Sum*, as necessarie as in any other of the Verbs?

Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and

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and also for that it is of perpetuall vie.

How will you come to bee perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo, doceo, &c.* and so in *volo, nolo, malo*, and the rest of those Verbes out of rule: chiefly in beeing perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperf. and Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make their Gerunds?

A. *b Eundi, rundo, eundum*; not *ienas*: so *queundi, quendo, queundum*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moodes & Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode.

A. Those which ende in *ram, rim, or ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i*, into *e* short: and then putting to *ram, rim, or ro*: as, of *Amari*, are made *amaueram, amauerim, amauero*. Those which end in *fem, or se*, be formed of it onely by putting to *f* and *fem, or se*: as, of *Amari*, *amauissem, amauisfe*.

Q. We haue done with Verbes Personals, how come to Impersonals, how are they declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but onely formed

b So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Iens*, the Genitiue is *euntis*, so *eunti, &c.*

formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat, &c.*

Q. What signes haue they they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **W**Hat is your fourth part of speech, vvhich is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A part of speech deriued of a Verbe, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of What is a Verbe Participle deriued?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part. Because it hath nothing of it selfe; but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth it take part of?

A. Part of a Noun; part of a Verbe; and part of both a Noun and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or seuerally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. With what, and how is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender; as a Noun Adjective.

Q. *b* How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know them?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their signification.

b There are two of the Active voice; as, the Particip. of the Present, and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Passive; that is, the Particip. of the Preter tense, and Future in *dus*.

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Q. How endes the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*; as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How endes it in English?

A. In *ing*: as, *louing*.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: vnlesse the Latine ende also in *ans*, or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense formed of?

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Moode, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bani* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*; so, of *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe; like the Infinitive Moode, of the Actiue voice: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come, but Actiuelv.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctus*, *docturus*.

Q. How endes the English of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*: as, *loued*, *taught*, *slaine*.

Q. How endes his Latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as, *amatus* *loued*, *uifus* *seen*, *nexus* *knit*.

Q. Doe all of them end eyther in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* *dead*, which endeth in *uus*.

*** Q.** What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. The time past:

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *si*: as, of *Legit*, *le-*
gitus.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *du*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive Moode of the Passiue voice: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come Passiuely.

Q. Of What is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis*, into *du*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *du*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Actiue voice; and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence; *Legendis veteribus proficit*; In reading olde authors thou doest profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *du*, when it signifieth Actiue?

A. No. It is then rather an Adiectiue Gerundiue.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbs Actiues & Neuters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these lack the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the later Supine. As, of *Disco* is onely *discens*; without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbs Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense, and of the Future in *du*: as, of *Amor* commeth *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Present tense should bee

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formed of the later Supine which is wanting. As, of *Timor*, is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense; another of the Preter-tense; and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior* commeth *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it gouerne an Acculative case, as beeing a Verbe Transitiue: as, *Loquor verbum*; *Loquer*, may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *largior*, commeth *largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus*.

Q. How are the Participles of the Present tense declined?

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, *Nom, Hic, bac & hoc Amans*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Participles of other Tenses declined?

Like Nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, *Nom. Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

*Of an Aduerbe.

Q. Which is your fift part of speech; and the first of those which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe?

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech joined to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is vsually joined to Verbs, in speaking.

Q. May it not be joined vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in the place of Verbes, and some others; as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe joined to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification; that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

*Q. How?

A. By

A. By some circumstance of tyme, place, number, order, or the like, according to the severall kindes of Aduerbs; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like herevnto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbs.

A. Aduerbs are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Giue me your Aduerbs, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbs of Tyme: as, *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday: *perindie* the day before, *olim* in time past, *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* heer, *istic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twise, *ter* thrise, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *postremo* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what ende, *num* vwhether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Hens* hoe, *o* hoe: *eddum* hoe syrrah.

Of affirming: as, *Certe* surely, *na* verily, *profecto* truely, *sanè* truely or doubtlesse, *scilicet* doubtlesse or truely, *sicet* be it so, *esto* be it so.

Scilicet q. scire licet.

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minime* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wife.

v^r. Pol by Polux. Edipol by the Temple of Pollux. Hercle by Hercules.

Of Swearing: as, *v^r. Pol* in good-sooth, *edepol* in good-sooth, *Hercle* truely, *Medius-fidius* in faith or truth.

Of Exhorting: as, *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, goe to yer.

Me-daus fidius, as Fidius the son of lupiter, and God of faithfulness loue me; like

Of flattering: as, *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good-fellowship, *amabo* of all loue.

Me Hercules, as Hercules shall help me.

Of forbidding: as, *Ne*, no, not.

Of wishing: as, *utinam* I would to God, *si* O that, *o si* O if, *o* oh that.

Of gathering together: as, *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not onely, *non solum* not onely.

Sodes q. si andes.

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Of Parting: as, *Seuſim* aſunder, or one from another: *ſigillatim* every one aſunder or peculiarly, *vicatim* ſtreete by ſtreete, or village by village.

Of Chooſing: as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finiſhed: as, *Pene* almoſt, *prope* almoſt, *propè* nigh, or neer, or almoſt, *vix* ſcarſly, *modo* almoſt.

Of Shewing: as, *Eû* behold, *Ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortaſſis* it may be, *fortaſſe* it may be peradventure.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuîdò* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeneſſe: as, *Sic* ſo, *ſicut* like as, *quaſi* as, *cen* as, *tanquam* euen as, *velut* as.

Of Qualitie: as, *Benè* well, *malè* euilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantitie: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the leaſt of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the moſt of all or very much.

Of Compariſon: as, *Tam* ſo or aſwell, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minus* leſſe, *maximè* eſpecially.

Q. Are not ſome Aduerbs compared?

A Yes; certaine are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctiſſimè* moſt learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortiſſimè* moſt valiantly. *Propè* neer, *propius* neerer, *proximè* the neereſt of all.

*Q. Doe theſe forme the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue degree of their Poſitiue, as Adiectiues doe?

A. No: they haue no Comparatiue, nor Superlatiue degree, of themſelues; neither do forme any Compariſon properly.

*Q. How then haue they theſe degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

*Q. How do their Comparatiue & Superlatiue degrees end?

A. Their Comparatiues end in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They ende for moſt part in *o*, like the Maſuline Gender of the Vocatiue caſe of their Adiectiue of the Superlatiue degree.

Aduerbes
comming of
Nouns which
are compared
irregularly, do
follow their
manner of
comparing:
as, of *Bonus*,
Melior, *optimus*,
is *B. nè*, *melius*,
optimè.

degree. Of which they seeme to be formed: as, *Doctè, doctius, doctissime.*

Q. Do not some Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes: some fewe which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimum, potissimum.*

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbs?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Aduerbs?

A. Easily. Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne, partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them besides these in the booke, are Aduerbs of Quality, & doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

Q. How by their Latine?

A. They ende commonly in *e*, or *us*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them from Nouns: as, *Doctè, Doctius, doctissime.* Or els they ende in *er*: as, *Prudenter* wisely.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly.

Q. But haue you not some ending in *o*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: & some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theeuishly, comming of the verbe *furor*. But these haue their accents to know them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that joineth words & sentences together.

* Q. What is then the vse of Conjunctions?

A. To ioine words and sentences.

Q. How

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Q. How many kindes have you of them?

A. Twelue: Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Coniunctions, Latine and English together.

A. *b* Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

Disiunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ue* or, or either, *vel* either, *sen* either, *sive* either.

Discretiues: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namque* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

Exceptiues: as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwise, *preterquam* except that.

Interrogatiues: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrùm* whether, *nequè* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not so.

Illatiues: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

Aduersatiues: as, *Et si* although, *quāquam* although, *quāuis* although, *licet* although or albeit, *esto* be it so.

Redditiues to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electiues: as, *Quā* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then

Diminutiues: as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least wise.

b These are called Copulatiues, because they serue to couple parts of sentences absolutely.

Disiunctiues by which parts of sentences are so seuered as if one onely could be true. Discretiues by which the parts are lightly seuered.

Causals which shew a cause of a thing going before.

Conditionals by which the part following is knit, vpon condition of that going before.

Exceptiues do except against something going before, or frō something following.

Interrogatiues aske a question.

Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something. Aduersatiues shew some diuersitie of things. Redditiues answer to the Aduersatiues. For the order of the Coniunctions how they are to be placed, & other questions, see the Latine Coniunction.

Of a Preposition.

Q. Which is your third part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech; either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometimes.

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is onely set before an other word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indoctus* vnlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases: or to serue to cases, as our booke hath it.

* Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. To three. Some to an Accusatiue, some to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirtie: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fiftene. *A*, *ab*, *de*, from or fro &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these foure; *In* *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *penes* and *tenuis*, are ordinarily set

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after, also *cum* and *vsque*, sometimes: as, *circum, ad occidentem vsque*.

* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions bee so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure, *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiani contra*.

Q. Can no Preposition serue to a Genitiue Case?

A. Yes, *Tenus*.

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word joined with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiue case, and bee set before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, vpto the eares; *genuum tenus*, vpto the knees.

Q. If Prepositions be set alone without any case; whether are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbs: and so if they doe forme the degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which vvee may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to joyne them to the Accusatiue case, when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they vwill commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in* serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *to*, joined vwith the English: as, *in urbem*, into the Citie. Or, vwhen it is put for *Erga* towards, *contra* against or *ad* vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. When it is put for *Ad, per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue

* Q. Have you no more Prepositions but these?

A. Yes. *b* These fixe; *Am, di, dis, re, se, con.*

Q. Doeth these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compased?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbs: as, *Prope, propius, proximè.*

b These haue commonly these significations or the like, which by vse in reading may easily be obfuscated;
Am about,
di from &c.
dis asunder,
re backe or againe:
se asunder:
con together.
se q. seorsim.
con, quum.

Of an Interjection.

Q. **W**hat is your last part of speech?

A. An Interjection.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of speech, which signifyeth some suddaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

Q. How many kindes of Interjections haue you?

A. So many as there are suddaine passions or motions of the minde: as of mirth, sorrow, dread and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Giue me the English of your Interjections; as you did of Aduerbs and Coniunctions.

A. They are imperfect voices: and so haue no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech;

Some be of Mirth: as *Enax* hey, *vab* hey day.

Sorrow: as, *Hew* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat* oh or out-alas.

Maruelling: as, *Papè* ô wonderfull!

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vab* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apagè* get thee gone, or sic away.

Praising: as, *Euge* ô well done!

Scorning: as, *Hui* hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.* Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Vawoe, malum* in a mischief.

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Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he, ha, ha.*

Calling: as, *Eho, ob, to, hoe* &c.

Silence: as, *Ananb.*

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Enax, vab, &c.*

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expresse such a suddaine passion.

* May not other perfect vvords also, bee made Interjections?

A. Yes: any part of speech may, but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoever they are vsed to expresse these suddaine motions of the minde: as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all good fellowship, *Pery* alas, are made Interjections and vndeclined.

* Q. May one vvord then be of diuers parts of speech?

A. Yea: being taken in a diuerse signification; or in a diuers respect and consideration.

* Q. As how, for example?

A. As: *Cum* when, is an Aduerb of Tyme; *Cum* seeing that, is a Coniunction Causall; *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *cum* taken for this word *cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantiue and vndeclined.

* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantiue.

A. Yes: when it is taken for the vvord it selfe, or as for a word of Art. As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantiue: as, *Bonum mane* good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *Hoc mane inuariabile*.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. **W**Ee haue done vvith the Introduction of the Eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight

eight parts severally, vvhich is the first part of your Accidence: now wee are to come to the rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English rules. What meane you by Construction?

A. The due joining, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech. Or the right joyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the natural maner.

Q. How many things are to bee considered, for the right joyning of words in Construction?

A. Two: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ The Concords of words.} \\ 2. \text{ The gouerning of words.} \end{array} \right.$

*Q. What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreements of words together, in some speciall Accidents or qualities: as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first betwene the Nominatiue case, and the Verbe.

The second, betwene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, betwene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

*Q. Why must these fixe so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

*Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three later: that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue.

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

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The first Concord.

Q. What is then your first Concord?

A. Betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verb.

Q. When an English is giuen to bee made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue moe Verbes then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes; three: first if the Verbe be of the Infinitive Moode, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *ut, that, cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

*** Q.** Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe euer depend vpon some other Verbe, going before them in naturall and due order of speech.

*** Q.** Must not the same course be taken, when a Latine is to be construed, or turned into English?

A. Yes: the very same; I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

*** Q.** Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeth with it, both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominatiue case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe, and then the vvord in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shal be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Giue

Q. Give me an example how.

A. *Venit rex?* Doth the King come? If you aske here, who commeth, the answer is the King, so the word *King*, is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwaies thus seeke out the Nominative case?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals: except the Verb be an Impersonall, which will have no Nominative case.

Q. And where must your Nominative case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three. First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperative Moode. Thirdly, when this signee, *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominative case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most usually after the Verb, or after the signe of the Verb: as, *amasti* louest thou? or doest thou loue?

Q. And what case must your casuall word be, which commeth next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall; for then it must be such case, as the Verbe governes properly.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, vige diligentia, &c.* Here *placere* the Verbe governes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *vige* governes *diligentia* an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verbe personall agree with?

A. With his Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The

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A. The same Number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus; *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number, & third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominatiue Case, which is the Singular Number, and third Person. And *negligitis* is the Plurall Number, and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

Q. Must the Verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person, that the Nominatiue case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions, in the three rules following.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Nominatiue cases singular, having a Conjunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominatiue cases comming together, with a Conjunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, though all the Nominatiue cases be of the singular Number, yet the Verbe must be the Plurall Number.

Q. But what if the Nominatiue cases be of diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: It must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the worthyest Person?

A. The Nominatiue case of the first person, is more worthy then of the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue Cases

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Cases of duers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with eyther of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which cometh after the Verbe; so that both the Nominatiue cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Moode of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casuall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Moode, sometimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Moode, or a whole sentence bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominatiue case to the Verbe, but onely a Noun Substantive?

A. Yea: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoeuer is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender vndeclined: as, *Hoc nihil inuariabile*: so; *Hoc diuiculis surgere inuariabile*.

* Q. May not a Relatiue bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* A. And may not an Adiectiue also bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

A. Yes: but then it must bee an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must your Verb be, when a whole

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whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, are the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it shall be the Plurall Number, and third Person.

* Q. What if it bee a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: first a casuall word, vvhich is either a Substantiue, or a Relatiue; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a vvhole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or peece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitiu Mood. Fifthly, an Aduerb with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoeuer is put in steede of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiu Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No: It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in steede of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. **V**hat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantiue & the Adiectiue.

Q. When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case:] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue, and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree vvith his Substantiue?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be

be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle?

A. Because all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature; except *Ego, tu, sui*; and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives as vvell as the Noun Adjectives doe.

Q. Is your Adjective alwaies the same Case, Gender and Number, that the Substantive is?

A. No, not alwaies: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them, vwill haue an Adjective Plurall, which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most vworthy Gender?

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender, is more worthy then the Substantive of the Feminine; and the Substantive of the Feminine, more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter: as, *Arcus et calami sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective commeth betweene two Substantives of diuers Genders, it may indifferently accord vvith either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwaies a Casuall word: but a vvhole sentence, a pcece of a sentence; an Infinitive Moode, an Aduerbe vvith a Genitive case, or any vvord put for it selfe, may bee the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things vvwhich may bee the Nominative case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

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* Q. What Case Gender and Number shall the Adiective be, when any of these are his Substantive?

A. Such as it, which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be.

* Q. What if the Adiective haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one peece of a sentence) vvhhat Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

The third Concord.

Q. **V**hat is the third Concord?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

Q. When you haue a Relative, what must you doe to finde out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who*, or *what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantive or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relative?

A. No: all the same things may bee the Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantive to the Adiective.

Q. When any of these, except a Casual word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred

to workings or moe; it must be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

Q. When the English word *that* may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Coniunction.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, vvhhat part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction, which in Latine is called *quod*, or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies need be so made in Latine by *quod*, or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No: wee may oftentimes elegantly leaue our both *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiu Moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together without any Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; what Number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus et calami quæ fregisti, quæ* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus* & *calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. **H**ow many chiefe rules are there to knowe vvhhat case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene

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tweene the Relatiue and &c. And, when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or contriuing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case betwene the Relatiue & the Verbe, what case must your Relatiue be?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe, as it were a Noun Substantiue.

Q. But vvhen there comes a Nominatiue Case betwene the Relatiue and the Verbe, what case must the Relatiue be then?

A. Such case as the Verbe vvill haue after him: that is, such case as any Noun Substantiue should be, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relatiue be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other vvords which haue their cases, as the Relatiue hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues, and Indefinites: as, *quis, vter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the vvords whereof they are governed, like as Substantiues, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other vvords, whereof they are governed.

* Q. Duth a Substantiue neuer stand before the vvord whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a vvord is joined with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *quem librum legis*; *librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relatiue which goeth vvith it.

Q. But is the Relatiue alwaies governed of the Verb, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantiue may be governed: as, sometimes of an Infinitiue Mood comming after

after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerunde. And so of other words, according to my book; and in all things like vnto the Substantiue.

Q. But how can you know of what word the Relative is gouerned?

A. By putting in stead of the Relative the same case of *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is gouerned of, as other parts of speech doe?

Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hec* in stead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in construing; *Nunc non est locus narrandi hec*: so *quæ* is gouerned of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come between two Substantiues of diuers Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we wil; yea, though they be of diuers Numbers also.

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

Q. **W**Ee haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now wee are to come to construction in gouerning of words. Where begin your rules for gouerning words?

A. At, When two Substantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order do these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for construction of Nounes Substantiues. Secondly, of Nounes Adiectiues. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seauenthly, of all such words as signifie Tyme, Space betweene Place. Proper names of places. Eighthly,

THE POSING OF

Eightly, of Verbs Impersonall. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Aduerbs. The eleventh, of Coniunctions. Twelfth, Prepositions. Thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case, if the word doe governe a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fifthly, for the Ablatiue.

** Q.* Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is gouerned of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily be knowne; because whensoever we call or speake to any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocatiue case.

Q. How then will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Dative, or any other case?

A. First I must construe the sentence.

** Q.* What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue every word his proper signification in English.

** Q.* Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you then seek out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is, whereof it is gouerned, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

** Q.* Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiue case after a Substantiue, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiue case after the Substantiue: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

** Shew*

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes invidia*. What must you doe here first?

First I construe it, thus; *Invidia* enuy [*est is*] comes a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, forem, fio*.

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue: When two Substantiues, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule; what order must you obserue in construing of a sentence?

For this Rule see it more at large in the Grammar schoole.

A. First I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there bee any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written vvith great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, vvhich is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in steede of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiu Moode, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: vvhich is commonly an Accusatiue case.

THE POSING OF

Eightly of Verbes Imperionall. Ninthly of Participle. Tenthly, of Adiective. The eleventh of Pronounes. Twelfthly, of Prepositions. Thirteenthly, of Coniunctiue.

* Q. In what order shall we rule the cases?

A. According to the order of the words in the sentence for the Nominatiue case. Secondly for the Accusatiue. Thirdly for the Dative. Fourthly for the Ablatiue. Fifthly for the Vocatiue.

* Q. Why doe you not mention any rule for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is governed of no other part of speech, except the Nominatiue. And also it is generally be knowne; because when we call any thing by the name of any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocatiue case.

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* Shew

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* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Moode, or an Aduerbe.


* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: vvhich is commonly an Accusatiue case.

THE POSING OF

*Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first a Genitiue, secondly a Dative, lastly the Ablatiue.

 Every Scholar should be able to repeat this Rule.

*Q. Give me the summe of this Rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainely to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that vvvhich depends of it. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue Case, and that vvvhich hangeth on it. Then the Verbe vvith the Infinitiu Moode, or Aduerbe. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe properly gouernes. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first the Genitiue, secondly the Dative, after the Ablatiue.

*Q. What if there be not all these kindes of vvords in a sentence?

*A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

More shortly:
It is oft altered
by Interrogatiues,
Relatiues, Partitiues,
certaine Aduerbs
and Conjunctions.
See Goclenius
his Analifis.
p. 9.

A. It is often altered by vvords of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interjections, Aduerbes of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quomodo*, &c. Lastly, by such vvords as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What vvords are those?

A. Such as haue some other vvords depending vpon them in the later part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*; *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quanquam*, *etsi*, *quammis*, and the like.

*Q. Why is the order changed by these?

Special things
to be obserued
in construing.

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

*Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

A. Yes:

A. Yes these: first to marke well the principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case bee set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitiu Moode after another Moode; the Substantiu and Adiectiu bee construed together, except the Adiectiu doe gouerne some other word, or haue some word joined vnto it, to which it passeth the signification; that the Preposition be joined with his case.

Q. Well; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Fiue.

Q. Name the beginnings of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c.
2. When the English of the vvord *Res*, is put with an Adiectiu, &c. 3. An Adiectiu in the Neuter Gender. 4. Words of any qualitie or property to the praise &c. 5. *Opus* and *usus*, when they be Latine for neede.

Q. When two Substantiues come together betokening diuers things, what case shall the later be?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and vvhy?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case, gouerned of *facundia*; because it is the later of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: if the Substantiues belong both to onething.

Q. What if they belong both to onething?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the vvord *Res*, that is, thing, put with an Adiectiu, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the vvord *Res*; and put the Adiectiu in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantiu.

THE POSING OF

Q. If an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, bee put alone without a Substantiue, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiuely or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put.

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nounes bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sum, forem, or fio, &c?*

A. In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitiue.

Q. *Opus* and *usus*, vvhen they signifie neede, vvhat case must they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. **H**ow many Generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitiue after the Adiectiue?

A. Fiue: Adiectiues that signifie desiring, Nounes Partitiues, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectiues haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and the like?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes Partitiues with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as these set down in the booke, and the like; vvhat case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First if a question be asked by *Cuius, cuius, cuius*: Secondly, if it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by any of these Pronoun Possessives; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is, hauing after them the English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, vvith this signe *then* or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

The Datiue Case after
the Adiectiue.

Q. **W**Hat Adiectiues gouerne a Datiue Case?

A. Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit; likenesse, vnlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to anything.

Q. What other Adiectiues?

A. Of the Passiue signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

These are set downe more shortly for the more speedy examining; as being most plaine of themselves.

The Accusatiue Case after
the Adiectiue.

Q. **W**Hat Adiectiues gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thickeesse of anything, vvill haue an Accusatiue Case, of such Nounes as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thickeesse.

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accusatiue Case?

A. No: sometimes an Ablatiue; and sometimes a Genitiue.

THE POSING OF

The Ablatiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. What Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue Case?

A. Adiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting.

Q. Doethese alwaies gouerne an Ablatiue?

A. No: sometime a Genitiue.

Q. What other Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue case?

A. *Dignus, indignus, Præditus, capius, contentus*, and such like.

Q. What may these Adiectiues, *dignus, indignus* and *contentus*, haue in stead of their Ablatiue case?

A. An Infinitive Moode.

Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. What Cases doe Pronounes gouerne?

A. None at all.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Genitiue cases of the Primitiues) teach?

A. It teacheth vvhē to vse *Mei, tui, sui, nostri*, and *vestri*, the Genitiue cases of the Pronoun Primitiues, signifying of mee, of thee, &c. and vvhē to vse *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, the Pronoun Possessives, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, tui, sui*; the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, be vsed?

A. When suffering or the passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to haue something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the loue *mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When

Q. When must *mens, tuus, suus*, be vsed?

A. When doing or possession is signified:

Q. When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do or possesse something: as, *ars tua*, thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum*, and *vestrum* vsed?

A. After Distributives, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues.

Construction of the Verbe; and first with the Nominatiue Case.

Q. **V**hat Verbes haue a Nominatiue Case after them?

A. *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certaine Verbes Passiues of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appello, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these euer haue a Nominatiue case after them?

A. No: but vyhen they haue a Nominatiue case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they haue such case after them, as they haue before them.

Q. What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as Infinitiu Moodes haue commonly?

A. Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them; and so, hauing a Datiue before them, they haue a Datiue after them.

Q. What other Verbes haue such cases after them, as they haue before them?

A. Verbes of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbes of Gesture?

A. Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your general rule, when the word going before the Verb, & the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one case. By this rule, And generally, when the word that goeth, &c.

THE POSING OF

The Genitiue Case after the Verbe.

Q. **W**Hat Verbes require a Genitiue Case after them?

A. The Verbe *Sum*, vvhhen it betokeneth possession, owning, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, proper- tie, duetie or guise.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Mens, tuum, sum, noſter, veſter* muſt bee the No- minatiue Case, agreeing with the Subſtantiuē going before, becauſe they be Adiectiuēs.

Q. What other Verbes require a Genitiue caſe?

A. Verbs that betoken to eſteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitiue caſe?

A. A Genitiue caſe ſignifying the valewe.

Q. What other Verbes beſides require a Genitiue caſe?

A. Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting or alſoiling.

Q. What Genitiue caſe will they haue?

A. A Genitiue caſe of the crime, or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of.

Q. May they haue no caſe elſe?

A. Yes: an Ablatiue caſe; and that moſt commonly with- out a Prepoſition.

Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitiue caſe?

A. *Satago, miſereor, miſereſco.*

Q. What caſe doe *Reminiſcor, obliuiſcor, recordor* and *me- mini* require?

A. A Genitiue; and ſometime an Accuſatiue.

The Datiue caſe after the Verbe.

Q. **W**Hat Verbs require a Datiue Caſe?

A. All ſorts of Verbs which are put acquiſitiuely;
A. What?

Q. What is that, to be put acquisitiuely?

A. To bee put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbes after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbes do especially belong to the rule vvhich haue thus a Dative case?

A. Verbes which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixtly, to trust. Seauenthy, to obey or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten or to bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* vvhith his compounds except *possum*, vvhhen they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *benè* and *malè*. Eleuenthy, Verbes compounded vvhith these Prepositions, *Pra*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*, except *præco*, *præiunco*, *præcedo*, *præcurro*, *præuertor*, which will haue an Accusatiue case.

Q. What case vvvill *Sum* haue, vvhhen it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Dative; what case may the Nominatiue be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) haue a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative Case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

The Accusatiue case after
the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Verbes Transitiues.

* Q. What Verbes are those?

L

A. All

THE POSING OF

*Transitiva quo-
rum actio transi-
t in rem aliam.*

A. All Actiues, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselves.

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification.

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of asking, teaching and arraying?

Q. Whereof?

A. One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbes require an Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the vvord that signifieth the instrument wherwith any thing is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the vvord which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the vvord which signifieth the price which any thing cost, be put into, after Verbes?

A. Into the Ablatiue.

Q. Must it be alwaies in the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantiues: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantius, tantidem, quatinus, quantulibet, quanticunque.*

* Q. What if these words be put with Substantiues? vvhat cases must they be?

A. The

A. The Ablatiue, according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are vsed after Verbes, of price, in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbs. *Cariùs* more deare, *vilis* more cheap, *melius* better, *peius* worse.

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue Case properly?

A. Verbes of plenty, scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading or vnloading.

Q. What other?

A. *Visor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *frutor*, *lutor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *mitto*, *munifico*, *afficio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, *impertior*.

Q. What case will Verbes haue, which signifie receiuing, distance or taking away?

A. An Ablatiue case with one of these Prepositions; *A*, *ab*, *à*, or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablatiue Case bee turned into a Datiue?

A. Yes; after Verbes of taking away.

Q. What case vwill Verbes of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablatiue case.

Q. What Ablatiue case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoun Substantiue, be joined with a Participle, eyther exprest or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablatiue case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute?

A. Without other gouernment.

Q. By vvhath vvords may this Ablatiue Case bee resolued?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quanquam*, *postquam*.

THE POSING OF

Constructions of Verbes Passiues.

Q. **W**hat Case vwill a Verbe Passiue haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue case vvith a Preposition, and sometime a Datiue of the Doer.

Q. What meane you by a Datiue of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, in stead of the Passiue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue must bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

Gerunds.

Q. **W**hat Case vwill Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The same Case as the Verbes vvwhich they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. **W**hen the English of the Infinitiue Mood Actiue, or of the Participle of the Present tense, cometh after any of these Nounes Substantiues, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it be fitly made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di*, be vsed after also?

A. After certaine Adiectiues.

The Gerund in *do*.

*So with any
of these signes,
In, with, through,
for, from, or by.

Q. **W**hen you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe* *of* or *with*, comming

comming after a Noun Adiective; vvhhat must it bee made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantive, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vsed?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions; *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. IF you haue an English of the Infinitive Mood, comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* vsed after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*.

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, vvhether it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must* or *It behoueth*; what may it be firstly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, beeing set impersonally joined vnto it.

Q. What Case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case?

A. The Dative.

Gerunds may be turned into Adiective Gerundiuēs. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitiue case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablatiue. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusatiue.

Supines.

Q. What signification hath the first Supine?

A. The Actiue, signifying to doe.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Participles, which betoken moving to a place.

THE POSING OF

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

A. The signification of a Verbe Passiue.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Moode Passiue; that wee may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri* easie to be done.

The Tyme.

Q. **VV** Hat Case must Nounes be, vvhich betoken part of time?

A. Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusatiue.

* How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. But what case must Nounes be, which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusatiue; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this question, How long.

Space of place.

Q. **VV** Hat case are Nounes put in, vvhich signifie space, betweene place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusatiue; sometime in the Ablatiue.

A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatiues, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb signifying in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether

whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of a lesse place, as of a Citie or towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; vvhhat case must it bee put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitiue case?

A. These foure: *Humi, domi, militia, belli.*

* Q. What Adiectiues may be joined with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi, &c.*

A. Onely *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

* Q. If any other Adiectiues bee joined vnto them, vvhhat case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what case must it bee put?

A. In the Datiue, or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Nounes so put?

A. Yes; *Rus*: as, vvee say, *Ruri* or *rure*, at or in the countrey.

Q. If your vvord be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a citie or towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus*, and *rus*.

Q. From a place or by a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *Domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

Impersonals.

THE POSING OF

Impersonals.

Q. Whether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It, or there.*

Q. But vvhat if they haue neither of these signes before them?

H. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominatiue case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What Cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue; some a Dative; some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: *Interest, refert, and est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *cuius*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must be put in the Ablatiue case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. *Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit*; with other like, set downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat, decet, inuat, oportet*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Six: *Poenitet, tadet, miseret, miserescit, piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, *b* if they bee formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases or person haue all Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voice, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is,

*Interest. q. in re
est. Refert. q. re
fert.*

*a So certum est,
confert, competit,
conducit, displi-
cet, dolet, euenit,
nocet, obest, pra-
stat, stat, restat,
benefit, malefit,
satisfit, superest.*

*b This is be-
sides the case
of the Doer.
So all Verbes
Passiues haue
the same case
of the thing
with the
Actiues.*

an Ablative vvith a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe vvith it?

A. No: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a Verbe is limited to be done of many, the Verb being a Verbe Neuter, what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter, may be fully changed into the Impersonall in *est*.

Construction of Participles.

Q. **W**Har cases doe Participles gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbe that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many vvays?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed vvith an an other case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded vvith a Preposition, vvith which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparifon.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are thus changed into Nounes, vvhat are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases doe Participles gouerne, vvhen they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

M

A. *Exosus.*

THE POSING OF

Impersonals.

Q. **W**Hether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It, or there.*

Q. But vvhat if they haue neither of these signes before them?

H. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominatiue case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What Cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue; some a Datiue; some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: *Interest, refert, and est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *cuius*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must be put in the Ablatiue case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. *Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit*; with other like, set downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusariue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat, decet, innat, oportet*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Six: *Pœnitent, tædet, miseret, miserescit, piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, b if they be formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases or person haue all Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voice, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is,

Interest. q. in re est. Refert. q. refert.

a So certum est, confert, competit, conducit, displicet, dolet, euenit, nocet, obest, praestat, stat, restat, beneficit, malefit, satisficit, superest.

b This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbes Passiues haue the same case of the thing with the Actiues.

an Ablative vvith a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe vvith it?

A. No: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verbe Neuter, what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter, may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *ter*.

Construction of Participles.

Q. **W**hat cases doe Participles gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbe that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many vvayes?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed vvith an an other case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded vvith a Preposition, vvith which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparifon.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are thus changed into Nounes, vvhat are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases doe Participles gouerne, vvhen they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

M

A. *Exosws,*

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A. *Exosus, perosus, periosus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seeme to bee Participles of the Passiue voice: yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and doe gouerne an Accusatiue case.

* Q. Haue they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus*, and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo* odious to God, or hated of God.

These Participles, *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, haue properly an Ablatiue case.

Construction of Aduerbs.

Q. What Cases doe Aduerbs gouerne?

A. Some a Genitiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbs require a Genitiue?

A. Aduerbs of Quantitie, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbs gouerne a Datiue case?

A. Certain Aduerbs deriued of Nounes Adiectiues, which require a Datiue case: as, *Obuius* deriued of *obuius*, *similiter* of *similis*.

Q. Haue you not some Datiue cases of Noun Substantiues, which are vsed Aduerbially; that is, made Aduerbs?

A. Yes; *Tempus, Lucus, vespas*.

Q. What Aduerbs require an Accusatiue case?

A. Certaine vvhich come of Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue Case: as, *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions bee changed into Aduerbs?

A. Two: First vvhhen they are set alone vvithout their case: Secondly, when they do forme all the degrees of comparison.

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. **W**Hat cases doe Conjunctions gouverne?

A. They gouverne none; but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They ioine together words in the same case.

Q. What Conjunctions doe couple like cases?

A. All Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, and these foure, *quā*, *nisi*, *preterquam*, *an*.

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuers cases?

A. Yes: in regard of a diuers construction.

Q. Do Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues couple nothing else but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly ioine together like Moodes and Tenses.

Q. May they not ioine together diuers Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. **I**S the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe vvith his case?

A. No: it is sometimes vnderstood; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition vvere set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbes require, vvich are compounded vvith Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions vvich they are compounded vvith; or the same case vvich their Preposition requires.

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Constructions of Interjections.

Q. **W**hat Cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominatiue case?

A. O.

Q. What a Datiue?

A. *Hei*, and *Ueb*.

Q. What an Accusatiue?

A. *Hew* and *prob*.

Q. What a Vocatiue?

A. *Prob*.

*Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yes: often.


Hew and *prob*
may sometime
have a Nomi-
natiue case.

THE

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Rules, called *Propria quæ* *Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first
of proper Masculines.

Q.  OW can you knowe vvhat Gender a
Noune is of?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria quæ ma-*
ribus, which teach mee the Genders of
Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must looke according to the order of my Acci-
dence, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adiectiue: If it bee a
Substantiue, I haue my rule betweene *Propria quæ maribus*,
and *Adiectiua unam*, &c.

Q. If it be a Substantiue, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common called an
Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a proper name, what must you looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that
is, to the he, or she.

Q. If it bee a proper name belonging to the male kinde,
what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or
which vvere wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are
the

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the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines haue you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of heathenish Gods, men, floods, months, vvinds.

Proper feminines.

Q. IF it bee a proper name, belonging to the female kinde, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria femininus.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of Proper feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddes, women, cities, countries, Islands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, *Sulmo* and *Aggrati*. Three of the Neuter: as *Argos*, *Tyber*, *Præneste*: And one both Masculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for these which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quadam.*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. Bv if your Noun be none of these proper names, but some Appellatiue or common name: how must you finde the Rule?

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beatt, or fish, or some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellatiua*

A. *Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the feminine Gender: except *pinus* and *oleaster* of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *suber*, *ebus*, *robur* and *acer* of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **V** Here is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes?

A. *Omne quod ex it in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantiue vndeclined.

Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neuter Gender?

A. All, but names of men & women: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Uirum pones, hominum si propria solles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiue case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicena quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitiuo.*

Q. How by the Genitiue case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharpe or flat; or as we may tearme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitiue case, then in the Nominatiue: as, *uirus uirutis.*

Q. How many special rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitiue case?

A. Three.

Q. Which

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Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescentis Genitive.*

Q. The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivus syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivus sis gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **W**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescentis?*

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not increasing in the Genitive case singular, is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a &c.* 2. *Mascula Græcorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er seu venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c?*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula Græcorum, &c.*

A. All Nounes of the first declension in Greeke beeing made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es* or *a* are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, a*, *hic Athletes, a*, or *athleta, a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item verres?*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, nasalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula in er, seu venter, &c?*

A. Nounes

A. Nounes Substantiues ending in *er*, *or*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender : as, *hic venter ventris*, *hic logos gi*, *hic annus i*,

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes; *Fœminæ Generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *or*, and *us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculin er*, &c. as, *Hæc mater matris*, &c. so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a figge. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greek words in *or*: as, *papyrus*, &c.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitiue case; and euery Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, not increasing; also *hippomanes*, *cacoëthes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender : *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for doubtfulls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa*, *dama*, &c. so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitiue case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery compound Noun ending in *a*, being deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders : as, *Graingena*, being deriued of the Verbe *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. What is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

N

A. Euery

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Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescentis Genitive*,

Q. The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **W**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescentis*?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not increasing in the Genitive case singular, is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a &c.* 2. *Mascula Græcorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er seu venier.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c.*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula Græcorum, &c.*

A. All Nounes of the first declension in Greeke beeing made Latine Nounes, and ending in *us, es* or *a* are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, a*, *hic Athletes, a*, or *athleta, a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item verres?*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, nasalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculain er, seu venier, &c.*?

A. Nouni

A. Nounes Substantiues ending in *er*, *or*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris*, *hic logos gi*, *hic annus i*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes; *Feminei Generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *or*, and *us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculina in er, &c.* as, *Hac mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a figge. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitiue case; and euery Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, not increasing; also *hippomanes*, *cacoëthes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for doubtfulls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa*, *damia*, &c. so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitiue case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery compound Noun ending in *a*, being deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, beeing deriued of the Verbe *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. What is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

N

A. Euery

THE POSING OF

A. Euery Noun Substantiue common, increasing sharpe or long in the Genitiue case is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharpe or long?

So dos dotis :

cus cotis :

res rei : spes spei.

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, of the Genitiue case increasing, to be lifted vp in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long : as, *Virtus virinis*.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Foure : some vvords of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtful, some of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules haue you of *acuta*, or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three : 1. *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula, in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*?

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender : as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*?

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, beeing of more syllables then one, and encreasing long in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender : as, *Hic Acarnan, anis*. So all such vvords ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily thing : as *Leo, curculio*. So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

So
Sextans.

Quadrans.

Trien.

Quincunx

Septunx

Dennx

Dextans.

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or, and os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender ; as, *cretor, conditor, heros, ois*. So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*, as *bidens*, with words compounded of *As, as sis* : as *Dodrans, semis, semis sis, &c.*

Q. Haue you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes ; there are foure words except, vvhich are of the feminine Gender (as, *Syren, mulier, soror, vxor*) by *Sunt mulibre genus syren, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutra & hac monosyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel*. Also all vvords of more syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital, âlis, laquear, &c.* Onely *Halec* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hac vel hoc halec inuariabile*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hac, python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These vvords increasing sharp are the Doubtful Gender: as, *Python, scrobs, &c.* So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These vvords increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, author, &c.* And so the compounds of *frons*, as *bifrons*; vvith *custos* and the rest of the rule.

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third speciall Rule.

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui sit grauis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noun Substantiue common, increasing flatte or short in the Genitiue case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, pressed down flatte in pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis*.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

THE POSING OF

A. Foure : some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreasing short?

Two: *Fæminei Generis fit hyperdisyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Fæminei generis fit hyperdisyllabon, &c.*

A. Euery Noun of moe syllables then two, ending in *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitiue case (as, *Dulcedo dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo*, *grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of the second rule, *Gracula in as, vel in is &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greeke words, and increasing short in the Genitiue case, are the feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis*, *iaspis iaspidis*. So *pecus*, *udis*, *forfex*, *vis*, *supellex* *ilis*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est Neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short are the Neuter Gender.] So all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *iubar*, in *er*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *ut* as *occiput*: Except *petten* and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver*, *verber*, &c. and *pecus*, making *pecoris*.

Q. Giue the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short are the Doubtful Gender: as, *cardo*, *margo*, &c.

Q. Giue the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short: as, *vigil*, *vigilis*, &c.

The generall Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. Where begins your Rule for Adiectiues?

A. *Adiectiua unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *felix*. 2. for all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. for Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Substantiues. 5. for Adiectiues of a proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Felix*.

A. *Adiectiua unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adiectiues hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hec & hoc felix*.

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine & the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *hic & hac omnis & hoc omne*.

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminations, like *bonus, a, um*?

A. *At si tres variant voces, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectiues, which are declined like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

Adiectiue Substantiues.

THE POSING OF

A. *As sunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectiues are almost Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectiues by nature and vse: as, *Hic & hac pauper, Gen. huius pauperis*; so *puer*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

b Dives opus, sopes depositum, pauperis iugurij, ubere solo, &c.

A. Yes: *b* sometimes; but more seldome.

Q. Giue your rule for those vvhich haue a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a speciall declining differing somewhat from all the examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus; *Hic campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre*; or *hic & hæc campestris, & hoc campestre. Gen. huius campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of the last rule, *Sunt quæ desciunt, &c.*?

A. That there are certaine other Adiectiues which are Defectiues: which shal be spoken of in an other place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

POSING

POSING OF THE RVLES of the Heteroclits, called com- monly, *Qua Genus*.

Q. HAVE you not some other Novvnes,
of an other kinde of declining then
these?

A. Yes: we haue sundry, in the rules which
we call *Qua genus*.

Q. What are those Nounes termed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of an other maner, of declining; that is, Nouns
declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of them?

A. Three: *Variantia genus*, *defectina*, *redundantia*: that
is, such as change their Gender or Declining: Secondly, such
as want some Case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue over-
much in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Qua Genus*.

Q. Shew me how.

A. First these words, *Qua genus aut flexum variant*, doe
note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quacunque nomi-
nato ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these
words, *superantus*, do signifie those which redound or haue
too much.

Heteroclits

THE POSING OF

Heteroclitics varying their Gender.

Q. **W**Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hec genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Sixe; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular Neuter Plurall?

A. *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula femineis neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hec Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hec pergama, horum pergamorum*: so *hac supellex*; Plur. *hac supellectilia*.

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum*, and *Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum. Plural. bi rastri vel hac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Hic Sibilus duntaxat calor, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Calum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender, in the singular Number; and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hec calum*, Plural. *hi calum iudicium*; so *hic Argos*, Plural. *hi Argi*.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc Epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneus*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender, in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet Iuvenal hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give mee the rule for Masculines singular Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hac maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Manalus*, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Tageus*, *Tenarus*, *Masicus*, *Qargarus*.

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus bis dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus*, *locus*, *locus*, *Auernus* are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. **V** Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectives?

O

A. *Qua*

THE POSING OF

Heteroclitics varying their Gender.

Q. **W**Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hec genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Sixe; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular Neuter Plurall?

A. *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula femineis neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hec Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hec pergama, horum pergamorum*: so *hac supellex*: Plur. *hac supellectilia*.

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Da prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These four words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum*, and *Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum*. Plural. *hi rastri vel hac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Munda dantur callos, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cælum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender, in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hæc cælum*, Plural. *hi cæli tantum*: so *hoc Argos*, Plural. *hi Argi*.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc Epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneus*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender, in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet Iuuenal hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give mee the rule for Masculines singular Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus*, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tenarus*, *Masicus*, *Gargarus*.

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus*, *iocus*, *locus*, *Auernus* are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectiues.

Q. VV Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectiues?

O

A. Qua

THE POSING OF

A. *Quae sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following are lame [or defective] in Number, or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set downe in your booke, before the rules or in the margins.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall, Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular, Feminines wanting the Singular, Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. Which are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Quae nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue no case, and are therefore called Aptots: As *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as *Cornu, genu*; In *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So also *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all Nounes, from three to a thousand.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. *Frugi* and *Tempe* both Singular and Plurall vndeclined; *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundreth (as *Quatuor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plurall Number vndeclined.

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *Fas*, & the rest of the Singular Number?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *hoc Fas inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *n*, as *Cornu*?

A. *Hoc cornu inuariabile in Singulari; Plural. Hac cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. Singul. and Plural, *Tempe inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plural Number?

A. *Plur. Tot inuariabile: or Hi, he & hac Tot inuar: so Hi, & hac quatuor inuar, &c.* This is the usual manner.

Monoptots.

Q. Which call you Monoptots?

A. Such vvords as are found onely in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words, *Noctu, natu, inssu, iniussu, astu, promptu, permissu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astu* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficiat* is found only in the Accusatiue case Plurall.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. *Ablat. Noctu; so the rest.*

Q. Decline *Inficiat*.

A. *Accus. has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. What vvords doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as haue but two cases.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

O 2

A. These

THE POSING OF

A. These vvords haue but onely two cases in the singular number, *for sorte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, ingeris ingerere, verberis verberare, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice*. These haue two in the Plurall Number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetia suppetiar*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular Number, all the cases of the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *ingerere*.

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. **V**hat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular Number.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two vvords, *precis* and *opis*, haue but three in the Singular Number: as *precis, precens, prece*; *opis, opem, ope*: *frugis* and *ditonis* want only the Nominatiue, and Vocatiue; and *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiue: but they all haue the Plurall Number whole.

vis is seldome
read in the
Datiue.

Q. Giue your Rule for those which vvant the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quaerunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, do lack the Vocatiue case.

Q. Giue your rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria*

A. *Propria cuncta notes quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All proper names, names of graine [or corne] weights, herba, moist things, metalls, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall Number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes haue the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, vvhen *Cato*es are taken for vvise men, such as *Cato* was; *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was; *Macena-*tes put for worthy Noble men, such as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Giue your rule of Neuters singular, vvanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea, farræ, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, haue onely three like cases: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue, in the Plurall Number.

* *Hordea.*

This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius bordei*. Plur. Nom. *hæc horden*, Accus. *horden*, Voc. *horden*.

Q. Giue your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fluvius, pensus,*

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penus, sanguis, aether, & nemo (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiue, or Vocatiue: according to that rule of Despaüterius; *Nemo caret Genitio, quinto, numeroque secundo. Nemo* wants the Genitiue, and Vocatiue Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Femines generis, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Feminines do commonly want the Plural Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senectus, inuentus*. But *Soboles* and *labes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension; except *res, species, facies, aëies, and dies*, which haue all the Plurall Number.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall Number, *Delicium, senium, lathum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, institium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, balœ, gelu, solium, inbar*.

Q. Giue your Rules of Masculines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Mascula*

A. *Ubi sunt sunt Latium, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *Manes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, mensæ*, being taken for an issue of blood, *temores, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; vwith certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gaby, Locri* and the like.

Q. Giue your rule for Feminines vwanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc sunt femine genoris, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number. *Exuvia, phalera*, and sotherest: So *plaga* signifying nets, with *valua, dimittæ, nuptia, lactes*, and names of Cities which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Theba, Athena*, and the like.

Q. Giue your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rariùs hæc primo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters vwant the Singular Number; *Mania, resqua, præcordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, vostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*, also the fealts of the heathenish Gods: as *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclits, called *Redundantia*.

Q. **G**lue your Rules for those words vwhich redound, or which haue more in declining then Nounes haue commonly.

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Fiue. First, of such vvords as are of diuers terminations, declining & Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusative cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuers terminations, & some of them diuerse declinings in the same sense and Gender.

Fourthly,

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Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension.
Fifthly, Adjectives of diuers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender.

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *hic tonitrus hoc tonitru*, *hic clypeus hoc clypeum*, *hic baculus hoc baculum*, *hic sensus hoc sensum*, *hic tignus hoc tignum*; *hoc tapetum ti*, *hoc tapete tis*, and *hic tapeētis*; *hic punctus hoc punctum*, *hoc sinape innuariabile hæc sinapis*, *hic sinus hoc sinum*, *hæc menda hoc mendum*, *hic viscus hæc viscum*, *hoc cornu innuariabile hoc cornum* and *hic cornu*, *hic euentus hoc euentum*, and many other like vnto them.

Q. Giue your rule for those vvhich haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, vvhhen they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the Latine; and other of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther eris*. Accus. *hunc pantherem vel panthera*; so *crater*, is, Accus. *hunc craterem vel cratera*, *castris idis*, Accus. *hunc castridem vel castrida*, *aether*, a-
therem vel athera.

Q. May not other Substantiues be made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: as, of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera panthera*.

Q. Where is your Rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his reclus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, and some of them

them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender:
 as, *Hic Gibbus* is, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis* vel *cucumer*
cucumeris, *haec stipis* *stipis*, and *haec stipis* is, *hic* vel *haec cinis*
cineris, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis* vel *vomer vomeris*, *haec* *sc-*
bis vel *scobs* is, *hic* vel *haec pulvis* vel *puluer eris*, *hic* & *haec pu-* *Hac pubes* is.
ber vel *pubes eris*.

Q. What other vvords haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or* and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honor*
oris, *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *apes* and *apis* is, *haec plebs* and
plebis, is.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this rule?

A. Yes: many comming of Greeke vvords: as, *hic Del-*
phinnis, and *delphinus* is, *hic elephas* is and *elephantus* is, *hic*
congrus vel *conger* is, *hic Meleagrus* vel *Meleager* is, *hic Tenebris*
 and *Tencer* is: so, many other like.

Q. Giue your Rule for those vvhich change their Declen-
 sion.

A. *Hac simul* & *quarti*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declen-
 sion: as, *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *figus*, *colus*, *pennis*, *cornus* (when
 it signifieth a Doggetree) *lacus* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hac laurus*. Gen. *lauri* vel *laurus*, &c. so the rest.

Q. Where is your Rule for Adiectiues of diuers declinings
 and endings?

A. *Et quae luxuriant sunt*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectiues which haue two manner
 of endings and declinings; and especially those which come
 of

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of these words; *arma ingum, nervum, seminum, clium, animus, limus, frumum, &c. bacillum*

Q. How do these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus*, *a*, *um*; and *hic* & *haec inermis* & *hoc inermis*.

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Rules of the Verbes, called

As in Presents.

Q. **W**HAT are the Rules of Verbs for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First for the common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, for the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, for the Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, for the Supines of compound Verbes. Fifthly, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*. Sixthly, for Verbes hauing two Preterperfect tenses. Seauenthly, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passiues. Eighthly, for Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, for Verbes vwanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, for Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Conjugations. First, for Verbs of the first Conjugation like *Amo*. Secondly, for Verbes of the second Conjugation like *Doces*. Thirdly, for Verbes of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, for Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

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Of the common Preterperfect tense of
simple Verbes of the first
Coniugation.

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of
the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *praesenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the
Present tense: as, *Amo, amas*, will haue *auit* in the Preterper-
fect tense like *amauit*: as, *No nau, nauit*; except *luo, lanas*,
which makes *lauit*, not *lauauit*; so *inno inuit*, and *nexo, seco, neco*,
mico, plico, frico, domo, sono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo, which make
uui: as, *nexo au, uui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas*,
steti.

The second Coniugation.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second
Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. Es in *praesenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the Pre-
sent tense like *doceo, doces*, vwill haue *uui* in the Preterperfect
tense like *docui*: as, *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Tubeo excipe inssi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Tubeo* which makes *inssi*,
not *inbui*; *forbeo* hauing *forbui* and *forpsi*, *Mulceo* *mulsi*, *luceo*
luxi, *sedeo* *sedi*, *video* *vidi*, *prandeo* *prandi*, *strideo* *stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra*, &c.

Q. Give

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense is doubled in these foure Verbes; *Pendo*, making *pependi*, *mordo*, making *momordi*, *spendo*, making *spemordi*, *tendo*, making *temordi*.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel r*, ante *geo* si *flet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *f* or *r*, be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *fi*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo* *urxi*, *mulgeo* *mulxi* and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo* *frixi*, *lugeo* *luxi*, *augeo* *auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo* *flet*, *flet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *xi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo* *fleti*, *Leo* *lexi*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo* *delexi*, *sopleo* *soplexi*, and *neoleo* *neolexi*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *Amaneo* *mansi*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; so *torqueo* *torxi*, and *habeo* *haxi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo* *si* *vi*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferueo* *ferui*; except *uideo* and *conuideo* coming of it, which make both *uidi* and *uixi*. To which may be joined *citeo* making *cini*, and *uideo* *uixi*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. **V** Here begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Coniugation like *Lego*.

A. *Tertia praeferitum formabit*, &c.

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbs of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many seuerall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue they.

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Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Tertia prateri-
tini, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Conjugation forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you knowe the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo*, *co*, *do*, or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke: and so I shall finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*: as, *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo* which makes *scripsi*, *vubo vupsi*, and *cumbo cubi*.
Giue the rule.

A. *Bos fit bi, ut Lamba bi, &c.*

Q. Tell mee shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

I. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*, as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes both *peperci* and *parsi*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*. But *findo* makes *fidi*; *sundo fudi*, *tundo tundi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cado* to beate *cecidit*.

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbes *vado*, *cado*, *lodo*, *ludo*, *diuido*, *irundo*, *claudio*, *plando*, *xodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*, as *iungo iunxi*; except *r* be before *go*, for then it is turned into *si*, as *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbes ending in *go* make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi* and *pupugi*; *pango*, when it signifieth to make a covenant, will haue *pegegi*; but when it signifieth to ioine, it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q. What is *lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *li*: as, *colo colui*: but *psallo* with *p*, and *sallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, nor *ui*: as, *psallo psalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *sallo* *fefelli*, *cello*, signifying to break, *ce- Excello excellui*.
culi, and *pello pepuli*.

Q. What is *mo* made?

A. *ui*, as *vomo vomui*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *pro- mo*, *demo*, *sumo*, *premo* make *si*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *no* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sino sinui*, except *semno* which makes *tempfi*, *ster- no stravi*, *sperno*, *spreni*, *lino* which makes *leui* & sometimes *li-* and *lui*, *cerno* making *crevi*: *gigno* makes *genni*, *pono* *posui*, *cano* *cecini*.

Q. What is *po* made?

A. *Pfi*: as, *Scalpo scalpsi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *strepo* *strepui*, and *crepo* *crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linguo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero*, to plant or to sowe, *seui*; but in other signi- fications it makes *serui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verfi*, *uro* *ussi*, *ero* *gressi*, *quero* *quesui*, *tero* *trui*, *curo* *cucurri*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accerso* *accesui*, *su* *arcesso*, *incesso*, *lacesto*: but *capesso* makes *capessi* and *capessui*, *facesto* *facesti*, *viso* *visi*, and *pinso* *pinsui*.

Q. What is *seo* made?

A. *Vi*: as *Pascapau*: but *posco* makes *poposci*, *disco* *didici*, *qui-* *nisco* *quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *verto* *verti*: but *fisto* signifying to make to stand will haue *stiti*: so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto* *messui*. Words ending in *cto* will haue *exi*: as, *Flecto* *flexi*: but *petto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, and *necto* *nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *missi*: *peto* hath *peti* and *petui*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *volvo* *volui*: but *vino* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nex-* *ui*, and *texo* *texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*

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A. *Ci* : as, *Facio feci*, *lacio laci* : both the old & vord *lacio* makes *laci*, and *spacio spexi*.

Q. What is *do* made?

A. *Di* : as, *Pedio fedi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi* : as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi* : as, *capio cepi* : but *capio* makes *cepi*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio sapi* and *sapiui*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri* : as, *Pario peper*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Ti* is made *ssi* with a double *i* : as, *Quatio quass*.

Q. What is *no* made?

A. *ni* : as, *statuo statui* : but *pluo* makes *pluvi* and *plui* : *struo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

A. *Quarta dat i iui*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *iui* : as, *scio*, *scis*, *scini*. Except *venio* which makes *veni* : so *cambio*, *rancio*, *farcio* *fartio*, *sepio*, *sentio*, *fulcio*, *haurio* ; which make *si* : *sanxio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi* ; *salio* hath *salui*, and *amicio* *amiciui*.

Q. Doe these neuer make their Preterperfect tense in *iui*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldome : by the rule *Parcius nitimur*, *cambini*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes.

Q. **W**here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe. As, *Doces docui, edoces edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurreo, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto, and posco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*; but the Compounds of it, as *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurreo, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pingo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my booke, and haue every one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ui*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplicio as, supplicavi*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicavi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ui* and *ui*: as, *aplico, applicui, vel applicavi*: so *complico, replico, explico.*

Q

Q. Giue

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A. *Q* : as, *Facio* facti, *lacio* latus like the old word *lacio* makes *latus*, and *conspiciat*.

Q. What is *do* made?

A. *D* : as, *Fedio* fedo.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *G* : as, *Fugio* fugi.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *P* : as *capio* cepi : but *cupio* makes *cupivi*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio* *sapui* and *sapivi*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *R* : as, *Pario* peperii.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *T* is made *ssi* with a double *u* : as, *Quatio* *quassui*.

Q. What is *no* made?

A. *ni* : as, *statuo* *statui* but *pluo* makes *pluvii* and *plui* : *struo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo* *fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

A. *Quarta* dat *is* *ivi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *ivi* : as, *scio*, *scis*, *scini*. Except *venio* which makes *veni* : so *cambio*, *rancio*, *farcio*, *fartio*, *sepio*, *sentio*, *fulcio*, *haurio*; which make *si* : *sanxio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi*; *salio* hath *salui*, and *amicio* *amicui*.

Q. Doe these neuer make their Preterperfect tense in *ivi*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldome : by the rule *Parcius* *utimur*, *cambini*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect tenses of
Compound Verbes.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe. As, *Docet docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

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A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto, and pisco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *eucurri*; but the Compounds of it, as *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præeucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pingo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margent of my booke, and haue euery one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ui*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicavi*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *ui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ui* and *ui*: as, *applico, applicui, vel applicavi*: so *complico, replito, &c.*

Q

Q. Giue

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Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamuis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleni*: as, *Exoleo exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redoleo, redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repunxi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*: as *Addo, addis, addidi*; so *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti habebit*.

Compounds changing the first Vowel into *e*, euery where.

Q. What other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell euery vvhere into *e*. The second, of such as change the first vowell into *i* euery vvhere. The third, of such as change the first vowell into *i* euery vvhere but in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those vv which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. Verba

A. *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule,

A. These simple Verbes, if they bee compounded, doe change the first Vowell euery where into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lucto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is *comperio*, and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as, *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*: as, *aperio aperui*, and *operio operui*.

* Q. Is there nothing else to bee obserued in the compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowel into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*: as, *compesco is*, *compescui*, and *dispesco dispescui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco*, doe keep still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epasco*, *epascis*, *epani*, &c.

Compounds changing the first vowell
into *i*, euery where.

Q. Give your Rule of those vvhich change the first Vowell into *i*, euery where.

A. *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q2.

Q. What

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Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowel into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio* *eripio, eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *iii*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum prateritum per iii; &c.*

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioined to this rule; *Hec habeo, lateo, salio, &c.*?

A. Yes: the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salto, claudio quatio, lauo*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first Vowel into *i*: as, *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

• *depango depegi,*
and *depanxi*:
so *repango*.

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioine: that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango* and *repango*, doe keepe *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as, *impingo impegi*) by the rule *Hec habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo*, *promineo, emineo, promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first Vowel into *i*, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *promineo prominui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permansi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*?

A. Com-

A. *Composita a scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*, doe change *a* into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo*: so for *incalco, inculco*, for *resalto, resulto*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando, quatio, lano*.

A. *Composita a clando, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando, quatio, lano*, doe cast away *a*: as, of *clando*, we doe not say *occlando* but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*: of *lano* we say *prolano*, not *prolano*.

Compounds, changing the first vowell
into *i*, euery where but in the
Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, euery where but in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, iacio, lacio, spacio, premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first Vowell euery vvhere into *i*, except in the Preterperfect tense: as, of *Frango* we say *refringo, refregi*; of *capio, incipio, incepti*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, ago*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago*, are declined like the simple Verbe *ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur; Namque suam simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception?

Q3

A. *Vtque*

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A. *Utrque ab ago, dego, dat degi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two compounds of *ago*, *dego* and *cogo*, and *pergo* and *surgo* compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago* vvee say *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo*, for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

^b *Olfacio* of *olere*
facio: and *calfacio* of *calere*
facio, or *calidum*
facio.

A. The compounds of *Facio*, do not change the first Vowel into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, *infacio*: the rest as ^b *olfacio*, and *calfacio*, keepe still.

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of *lego*?

A. *Alego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That *lego* being compounded with *re, se, per, pra, sub*, or *trans*, doth keepe still; as, *relego* not *relego*: the rest of the compounds of *lego*, doe change the first Vowel into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Q. **H**ow vwill you knowe the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

Nunc ex praterito, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That wee must learne to forme the Supine, of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense ende in *bi*, how must the Supine ende?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format*, &c.

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*; as, *vici victum*, *ici ictum*, *feci factum*, *eci actum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Disi sum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supines: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *s*: as, *pandi passum*, *sedis sessum*, *scidis scissum*, *fidis fissum*, *foedis fessum*, not *fosum*.

Q. What speciall obseruation haue you in that rule?

A. *Hic etiam aduertas*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable vvhich is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Torondi* makes *tonsum*, not *totonsum*: so, *cecidi casum*, and *cecidicatum*, *tetendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum*, *tutudi tunsum*, *pepêdi pedium*, *dedi datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *legi lectum*; *pegi* and *pepigi* make *pa-*
ctum, *fregi fractum*, *setigiti actum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punitum*,
fugigi fugitum.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salli*, signifying to season with salt, makes *salsum*, *pepuli pulsum*, *ceculi culsum*, *sefellis falsum*, *velli*
culsum, *culi* makes *lacum*.

Q. What are these terminations, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, made?

A. *Tum*

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A. *Tum* : as, *emitemptum*, *veni ventum*, *coctini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cepi* of *capio*, *ceptum*, *ruptum*, *liqui lectum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum* : as, *verri versum*; except *pereri*, vv which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum* : as, *visi visum*; but *missi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum* : as, *fulsi fultum*, *hausi haustum*, *farsi factum*, *ussi ustum*, *gessi gestum*, *torsi* makes both *ortum* & *orsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum* : as, *scripsi scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum* : as, *steti* comming of *sto*, and *steti* comming of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum* : except *veriti*, which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum* : as *Flavi flatum*; except *pau*, vv which makes *pastum* : so *lau* hath *lotum* *lautum* and *lauatum*, *potanipotum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cantum*, *seui* comming of *sero* makes *satum*, *lini litum*, *solui solutum*, *volui volutum*, *singultui singultum*, *venito* bee sold makes *venum*, *sepelini sepulium*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *itum* : as, *domui domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*; it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum* : as *exui* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *ru* of *ruo*, which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum*; *Secui* makes *sectum*, *necui* *nectum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *miscui* *mistum*, *amicui* *amictum*, *torrui* *tostum*, *docui* *doctum*, *texui* *tentum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *alutum*, *salui* *salutem*, *colui* *cultum*, *occului* *occultum*, *pinxui* *pistum*, *rapi* *raptum*, *serui* *sertum*, and *texui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc sed ui mutant in sum, &c?*

A. These

A. These Verbes turne *iii* into *sum* : as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *celsum*, *messui* *mesum* : but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui* *pexum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carni* *casum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *etum* : as, *vinxi* *vinetum*. But *five* Verbes ending in *xi*, cast away *n* : as, *Finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finetum* : so *minxi* *mitum*, *pinxi* *pictum*, *strinxi* *strictum*, & *rinxi* *ritum*. Also these foure Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *etum*, *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. Where is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes.

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbes vvhereof they are compounded: as, *Docui* makes *doctum*, so *edocui* *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes : *Quamuis non eadem stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That there are some compound Supines, vvhich haue not the same syllable, which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *iusum* make *iusum*, of *ruitum* *ritum*, of *saltum* *sultum*, and of *satum* *situm*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *farctum*, doe change *a* into *e* : as of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *infectum*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. Yes : of *Edo* and *nosco*.

R

Q. What

THE POSING OF

Q. What for *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth: but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*; onely *comedo* makes *com-esum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum, &c.*

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A Nosco tantum duo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That only these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco*, haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *n-sco*, make *notum*: as, *pernosco* *pernotum*; none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*.

Q. **VV**here is your Rule for Verbs ending in *or*?

A. *Verba in or adnuntant, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes *Passiues*, vvhose *Actiues* haue the *Supines*, doe make their *Preterperfect* tense, of the later *Supine* of the *Actiue* voice, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum* velfui: as, of *Lectus* made *lectus sum* velfui.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est Deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That *Deponents* and *Commons* are to be marked; because they haue no later *Supine* of the *Actiue*, vvhich of to bee formed: and especially those are to bee noted vvhich seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeate those vvhich are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior* *compassus*, *perpatior* *perpassus*; *fateor* which makes *fassus* and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor* *confessus*, *diffiteor* *dissessus*; *gratior* making *gressus*, vvhich the compounds of it, as, *digredior* *digressus*. So *satisco* *ses-*

sum, metior mensus, uitor usus, ordior signifying to weave making *orditus*, *ordior* to begin *orsus*, *nitor nissus vel nixus sum*, *ulciscor ultus*, *irascor iratus*, *reor ratus*, *obliscor oblitus*, *frutor fructus vel fructus*, *misereor misertus*, *tuor* and *tueor* both make *tuus*, although they haue both *tuum* & *tuum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus*, *sequor sequutus*, *experior experitus*, *paciscor pactus*, *nanciscor nactus*, *apiscor aptus*, *adipiscor adeptus*, *queror questus*, *proficiscor profectus*, *expergiscor experrectus*, *comminiscor commentus*, *nascor natus*, *morior mortuus*, *orior ortus*.

Of Verbes hauing a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbes which haue two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum actiue, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of the rule.

A. These Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both of the Actiue and Passiue voice: as, *Cæno cænani* and *cænatus sum*, *inro inraui* and *inraus sum*; *poto potaui* and *potus*, *titubo titubavi* and *titubatus*, *carbo carui* and *cassus*, *prandeo prandi* and *pransus*, *pateo patui* and *passus*, *placeo placui* and *placitus*, *suesco suevi* and *suetus*, *ueneo to be sold uensui* and *uenditus sum*, *nubo to be married nupsi* and *nupta sum*, *mereor meritus sum* and *merui*, *libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum est vel fuit*, *licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum est vel fuit*, *tadet taduit* and *peritum est vel fuit*, *pudet puduit* and *puditum est vel fuit*, *piget piguit* and *pigitum est vel fuit*.

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuters Passiues.

Q. **H**Aue you not some Verbes which are called Neuter Passiues?

A. Yes.

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Q. What Verbes are those?

A. Verbes Neuters hauing the Passiue signification.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutropassivum sic prateritum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passiues haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiue voice: as, *Gaudeo gaudis sum, fido sis sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mæreo mæstus sum.* Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mæstus* a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for those vvhich borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quadam prateritum verba, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs haue no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others; as 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *sco*, beeing put for the Primitiue Verbes, vvhreeof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by inceptiues ending in *sco*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which ende in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more: as, *Tepeasco* to begin to be warme or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepusi* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *feruesco* put for *ferueo* vwill haue *ferui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concuissi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo* hath *sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero* hath *tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand vwill haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanini* of *insanio*: so *vescor* makes *pastus*

pastus sum of *pascor*, *medeor* will haue *medicatus* comming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus* of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Prateritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these sixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptiues ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for themselves, or vvhich haue no Primitiue Verbes: as, *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; vvhich is deriued of *puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatiues besides *parturio*, which makes *parturini*, and *esurio esurini*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something: as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eate.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**iue your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. *Hac raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, pascor, disco, compesco, quonisco, dego, angor, sugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flueo, lineo, aueo, pauceo, conuinceo, ferueo*. So the compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the compounds

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of *cado*, as *incido* : except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *re-*
cido which makes *recasum*.

The com-
pounds of *lin-*
quo haue the
Supines : as,
relictum : thogh
it be seldome
read in the
simple.

Also these Verbs want their Supines ; *respuo*, *linquo*, *luo*,
metuo, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *valuo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo* : but
the compounds of *arceo* doe make *ercitum*. So the com-
pounds of *gruo* want their Supines : as, *ignuo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Conjugation, which
haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their

Supines : except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pa-*
reo, *careo*, *noco*, *patco*, *lateo*, *valeo*,
and *caleo* ; vvhich haue
their Supines.

FINIS.



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